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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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EAST AFRICA TO BENEFIT FROM EEC-FINANCED REGIONAL PROJECT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Mar 80 p 10

[Excerpt] Kenya stands to gain from the establishment of a regional development project to be financed by the European Economic Community.

The EEC is organising a seminar of high-level technical executives from the Ministries of Communications, Transport, Development Planning and Fisheries of Eastern African countries. The seminar, to be held in the Seychelles next month will be attended by experts from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Somalia, the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion and the Seychelles.

Once a viable technical plan is devised, the EEC would be ready to finance it for the benefit of these states. Priority will be accorded to fishing, telecommunications, including satellite communications and development of marine transport.

Considering the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean in the global context, such cooperation is extremely desirable and important, said Mr Jean Paul Jesse, the EEC delegate to Kenya.

Kenya, as the centre of this area, both for the landlocked countries and the Indian Ocean states, can benefit tremendously, he added. Every dollar given by the EEC for this type of regional development project, can attract up to three dollars from the World Bank and Arab funds, or other international bilateral aid, he added.

Meanwhile Uganda is to get Sh. 3 million in emergency food aid from the EEC. Most of this famine relief is expected to be purchased in Kenya.

"We will try and find as much as we can from Kenya in the form of high calorie foodstuffs like sugar, dried fish, salt, potatoes and cassava," Mr Jesse told the NATION yesterday.

"As soon as we can find the foodstuffs, the first consignment will be away before early next week destined for Karamoja and other famine afflicted areas of Uganda," he added.

An adviser to the Uganda government is due to arrive in Nairobi today to supervise the operation in liaison with a special Kenya Government committee set up for the purpose. The committee has representatives from the Ministries of External Affairs, Commerce and Transport, and the police.

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BOPHUTHATSWANA, NAMIBIA MAY IMPROVE TRADE RELATIONS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] Bophuthatawana's President Lucas Mangope said he was eager to send businessmen from his country to SWA and there was a good chance that trade relations between the Territory and the independent Black state would be improved.

He was speaking during a tour of the northern operational area of SWA as part of an official visit to the Territory.

President Mangope visited the Oshakati military base in the operational area and was the guest of the Chief Minister of Owambo Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, at the Owambo seat of government in Ondangwa.

Visiting the Ruacana hydroelectric project on the Angolan border, the Bophuthatawana leader said it was a pity political reasons had prevented the multimillion rand scheme being used for the benefit of the people of the Territory.

The Ruacana scheme, built on either side of the border, is largely a White Elephant as MPLA forces on the Angolan side control part of it.

President Mangope had lunch at oshakati and was then briefed on the operational area by the Officer Commanding the SWA Command of the Defence Force, Major General Jannie Geldenhuys, and several senior officers.

The President, his wife and entourage of 10 officials and officers of the Bophuthatawana army, also visited a school for deaf and blind children in Owambo.

The Major of Windhoek, Mr S.G. Beukes, will show President Mangope and his party around the city today. The President will later host a luncheon for the AG, Dr Gerritt Viljoen, and his wife.

President Mangope leaves for Mafeking today.--SAPA

ZAMBIAN, RHODESIAN RAIL TALKS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

A TOP management team from Zambia Railways travelled to the Victoria Falls town of Zimbabwe on Wednesday for talks with their counterparts.

A reliable railway source disclosed in Livingstone yesterday that the major point of discussion was a proposal by Zambia Railways to introduce a passenger train service to Zimbabwe.

Once introduced, the service would be popular and become a money-spinner.

Zambia Railways would like to operate a passenger train from Livingstone to a Rhodesian station, most probably Wankie at a frequency yet to be decided.

It is reported, however, that Rhodesia Railways authorities have not accepted the proposal for the time being.

According to the source, the new government of premier-elect Mr Robert Mugabe has not yet given the green light to Rhodesia Railways to undertake an agreement.

The source added that both sides would have to wait until April or May by which time Rhodesia Railways would have a clear picture of the venture.

During the liberation war passenger trains between certain stations were operating under armed escort.

The move is still in force and such a service as proposed by Zambia can only be allowed on condition that passenger safety is guaranteed.

As far as Zambia is concerned, the passenger service will be introduced as soon as an agreement with their counterparts across the border is clinched.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NEW HAVEN SOUGHT BY REFUGEES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Nervous South African refugees in Botswana yesterday cast their eyes towards possible sanctuary in Rhodesia after two days of defying Government attempts to shift them to a settlement in the north of this country.

The refugees have been warned for the past two days to report for transport to Dukwe camp. But in what appears to be a coordinated display of passive resistance, none turned up.

Officials here have indicated that if the unemployed members of the refugee community do not go to the settlement they must leave Botswana.

Many refugees appear genuinely appalled at the prospect of being transferred from Gaborone to the essentially rural settlement.

However, calls by some refugees for a public demonstration have so far been vetoed by the bulk of them.

They point out that on isolated occasions in the past, troublemakers have been handed over to the South African authorities by Botswana officials angry at having their hospitality violated.

The Government did not last night repeat its call for the refugees to report for transportation. When a senior official was asked what the Government intended to do now he replied: "I don't know."

In the meantime, the refugees were yesterday nervously waiting to see if the police would try to round them up.

Many of the former students who have been here since the Soweto riots in 1976, have been noticeably absent from their normal meeting places in the Gaborone Mall.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

UGANDA ADVISED TO DELAY KENYAN MAIZE, RICE IMPORTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Mar 80 p 13

[Excerpt] Uganda is planning to import massive consignments of maize and rice to ease current food shortages.

But the Kenya Ports Authority is understood to have advised the Ugandan authorities to delay the imports because Mombasa port is at present busy off-loading vast amounts of fertiliser badly needed by Kenya farmers before planting begins the next few weeks.

Informed sources told the NATION yesterday that the Ugandan plans to import maize and rice had been disclosed by the country's Minister for Transport, Yaeri Kyesimira, during his one-day visit to Mombasa carrier this week.

Prof Kyesimira had made a familiarisation tour of Transocean (Uganda) Ltd and paid a courtesy call on newly-appointed KPA managing director Jonathan Mturi.

Prof Kyesimira's visit to the Transocean offices in Mombasa and Nairobi was to enable his Ministry to inquire if it would be possible to streamline the firm's operations to help Uganda speed up its imports through Kenya.

Transocean, a government-owned clearing and forwarding firm, looks after the imports and exports of Uganda.

"Whether the firm will be streamlined or not will be decided by the Cabinet council after a feasibility study has been made by the Ministry of Transport," confirmed sources said.

Other sources said president Godfrey Binaisa's government did not intend to restrict the country's import/export business to the State-owned corporations as it would hinder the smooth flow of cargo to and from the country.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MAIZE HAUL STARTS--Rhodesian road haulers have started moving maize from Lions Den to Lusaka, and with Zambian operators are shifting it at the planned rate of 600 tonnes a day. The agents, Manica Freight Services, say the movement is going smoothly. The main contractors are Cargo Carriers. However, there could be storage problems. Rhodesian maize will soon be ready for reaping and Lions Den will have to store it. A new site for the Zambian maize depot might have to be found. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 1]

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BRIEFS

GDR COMBAT UNITS DENIED--Bonn--Reports about East German forces in Angola are rejected by Western security experts as propaganda tales, according to the West German magazine, DER SPIEGEL. The magazine said communist-ruled East Germany maintains 2 700 military advisers in two Arab and five black African states, but has made it plain that it will send no combat units to Africa. DER SPIEGEL adds: "Reports, generally floated by South Africa to the effect that a complete motorised armoured infantry regiment of the National People's Army totalling 3 500 men has been flown to the Angolan oil enclave of Cabinda are rejected by Western security experts as propaganda tales." Similarly rejected were reports that a special unit of the airborne battalion "Willy Saenger" was fighting rebellious Eritreans in Ethiopia. The magazine said 1 000 East German officers and noncommissioned officers were stationed in Angola, 600 in Mozambique, 150 in Zambia, 300 in Ethiopia, 20 in the Congo, 400 in Libya and 250 in Algeria. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Mar 80 p 5]

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BRIEFS

CENSUS PLANNED--Botswana is to hold a population census next year--the first since 1971--it has been announced here. The country's present estimated population is about 770,000. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1]

POLICE TOLD TO DETAIN REFUGEES--About 400 South African, Angolan and Basotho refugees have now arrived at the Dukwe resettlement camp in northern Botswana, Red Cross sources reported here yesterday. This leaves about 300 recalcitrant refugees still in the Gaborone and Lobatse areas. Police have been given instructions to detain these refugees if and when they see them. The public have also been asked to report the presence of refugees and have been warned not to harbour them. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 4]

REFUGEES REFUSE TO LEAVE--The majority of nearly 500 South African refugees in Botswana yesterday continued to defy Government efforts to move them to Dukwe settlement camp in the remote north-east, reports Iana. The 30 or so refugees who turned up yesterday for transportation to Dukwe are all understood to belong to the banned African National Congress. An estimated 70 percent of refugees who crossed to Botswana from South Africa joined the ANC. Most remained in Botswana only a short time before being sent to universities around the world or for guerilla training in Angola or Tanzania. Those still in Botswana comprise the most cohesive group among the South African refugees. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 5]

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DUTIES OF HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS SPELLED OUT

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 19 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] Members of the CNU Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the officers that will be responsible for the handling of specific duties within the party during the next five years are now known.

But it is also necessary to know the role of these two organs, the Central Committee and the Political Bureau and the duties of the various secretaries that were elected last week.

Central Committee

The Central Committee of the CNU is a permanent organ which ensures the execution of the decisions of the congress and the national council.

It also sets up new basic organs of the party as need arises and puts top party candidates for the various political functions of the state.

The Central Committee puts a tab on the activities of elected members of the party and those of militants belonging to the various assemblies.

It also organizes rallies, manages Cameroon National Union Party assets and finances, and those of other associated organizations: installs executives of the basic organs of the party, appoints the Editor-in-Chief of the party press and determines relations between national and foreign political organizations.

The Central Committee is empowered to nominate candidates to contest in political elections within the framework of the Cameroon National Union Party and controls Parliamentarians elected from the CNU list.

Political Bureau

It consists of twelve members elected by the Central Committee on the recommendation of the National President. The Political Bureau assists the National President of the Party in the management of the Party's affairs.

Officers

CNU National President

The National President of the CNU directs the affairs of the Party, represents the party before any public or private authority, presides over the National Council, the Central Committee, the National Political Bureau and other important meetings organized by the party.

He defines the general policies of the party, and proposes to the Central Committee the members to hold the other offices within the Central Committee. He also has the powers to recommend changes in the powers and duties of the Committee's officers.

Political Secretary

The Political Secretary transmits political directives of the party issued by the Central Committee or the National President.

He ensures the implementation of the party's resolutions and coordinates the activities of the various secretaries; follows up political activities in the national assembly and the Economic and Social Council and presides over the National Council of Youths.

The Political Secretary's functions could also include other duties assigned him by the National President. He is assisted in his duties by two assistant political secretaries.

Administrative Secretary

The Administrative Secretary is mainly charged with the administration of the party. He sees about all correspondences arriving in or leaving Yaounde, the functioning of the party headquarters in Yaounde and with the consent of the National President recruits and dismisses the staff of the party's headquarters. He is also responsible for documentation and records and may propose any measure likely to ensure efficiency in the administration of the party and its internal structures.

Secretary for Information and Publicity

Assisted by two assistant secretaries he sees about the various information services of the party. He supervises the editing and publication of the party's paper and sees about the disseminating of party instructions and watchwords and supplying the authorities with data and information that would facilitate their mission of educating the masses. He also provides materials for brochures or documents designed for the use of the party and even proposes slogans or watchwords to be publicised in meetings or processions.

Organizing Secretary

The organizing secretary supervises the installation of the structures and organs, the Youth and Women's Wing of the party (YCNU and WCNU) in conjunction with the secretaries for Trade Unions, Social and Women's Affairs, and Youth. He is also responsible for the organizing of all national meetings of the party and in particular of the congress.

Secretary for Trade Union, Social and Women's Affairs

He follows closely on behalf of the party trade union activities and joint production committees. He also ensures coordination between the National Political Bureau and trade union organizations, collection of information from various sections concerning social activities, supervision of women's activities and studies any measure for promoting and consolidating the social activities of the WCNU.

Secretary for Youth

He organizes the activities of the youth wing of the party and refers to the Political Bureau any suggestions concerning the orientation of youth activities. The Secretary for Youth also supervises the implementation of the party's youth policy, particularly the mobilization of the youths for participation in development.

Treasurer General

The Treasurer General is responsible for managing the property and funds of the party and its two wings, the YCNU and the WCNU. He is also responsible for finding ways and means of getting funds for the party and preparing the annual budget of the party.

Auditors

Auditors of the party are charged with controlling the activities of party treasurers and auditing their books. They could delegate their powers to some party officials when they have to audit treasurers in sections, sub-sections and branches. But the National President of the party must be consulted before one of the party members is asked to act as an auditor.

Disputes Officers

They examine appeals in matters under dispute which in the first instance have been examined by the internal organs of the party and submit their reports to the National Political Bureau.

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LIBYAN GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR IMAM'S DISAPPEARANCE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

A YOUNG Lebanese "terrorist" armed with a toy pistol yesterday hijacked a Middle East Airline (MEA) plane and forced it to land at Beirut Airport. He later told reporters — after releasing all 65 passengers and crew unharmed — that he staged the hijack to "revive interest in the fate of Imam Mousa Al Sadr", the missing spiritual leader of Lebanon's estimated one million Shiite Muslims.

All acts of terrorism, whether they are undertaken with real weapons or toy pistols, must be condemned and for that reason we condemn yesterday's hijacking — though no one was harmed. However, the reason for the hijack raises the question of what happened to the Lebanese Muslim spiritual leader who disappeared mysteriously during an official visit to Libya in September, 1978.

Though Shiite religious and political leaders in Lebanon claim he was either killed or detained, the Libyan government of Col. Gaddafi, insists that the missing Imam is not in Libya.

The missing Imam was invited to attend the 1978 anniversary celebrations marking the Libyan revolution. He and two companions — another religious leader and a Lebanese journalist — simply vanished after flying to Tripoli, the Libyan capital, from Beirut on August 25, 1978. Friends spoke to them in Tripoli the following day, but there has been no trace of them since.

Col. Gaddafi has to this day refused to permit or participate in any investigation. When Lebanese Shiites began making inquiries at the time they were told by Libyan officials that the Imam and his companions left for Rome on August 31 aboard an Alitalia plane.

Exhaustive investigations by the Italian airline, immigration and security officials in cooperation with French authorities and Interpol established that Imam Sadr and his companions

were not on the Alitalia flight on August 31. Libyan authorities, however, have remained steadfast in their standard response to requests for an investigation, insisting the Imam left on that date.

The most basic standard of international morality dictates that Libya should undertake the most scrupulous investigation possible to clear the air of the suspicions that arise because of Tripoli's seemingly intransigent attitude. Such an investigation is all the more important for at least two reasons.

First, the principles of Islam consider men of religion inviolate. Col. Gaddafi represents himself as being a strict practitioner of Islamic law and has tried to establish himself as the world's foremost expert on Islamic ideology.

Second, it is public knowledge that Imam Sadr and Col. Gaddafi were in sharp disagreement over many aspects of Islam, holding widely divergent viewpoints particularly over the interpretation of Islamic law. More fundamental, and indeed more political, was the fact that Imam Sadr was prepared to accept Syrian mediation as a first step to a national Lebanese reconciliation which would have most probably ended the current fighting between the Muslim and Christian forces. This, needless to say, is a position unacceptable to Col. Gaddafi.

The plane hijacked yesterday was the third MEA carrier to be a victim of air piracy this year. The previous two were hijacked by gunmen of a Muslim Shiite sect to protest the lack of Libyan co-operation in conducting a thorough investigation to determine the fate of the sect's spiritual leader. All the hostages of the previous hijacks were released unharmed, but this does not mean that human life is not put in serious danger when planes are hijacked. It is time the world begins to look at the grievances of the Shiite Muslims in Lebanon whose leader disappeared mysteriously in Libya.

The Libyan leader's reputation for supporting some of the world's most despicable terrorists and his harbouring of such criminal personalities as Idris Amin Dada does little to reassure anyone that he is innocent of complicity in the disappearance of Imam Sadr in the absence of a full and uninhibited investigation in Libya.

The Libyan authorities are now said to have submitted additional information about the Imam's alleged departure from Tripoli, but until this can be proved correct the Libyan government must bear the responsibility for his disappearance.

MINISTER DISCUSSES CITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 9 Mar 80 p 16

[Interview with Charles Rubic, minister for local government and urban development, by John Esibi--last week in Nairobi]

[Text]

Q. FOLLOWING the recent public uproar in connection with Nairobi City Council affairs, some people and in fact a section of the Press concluded that you appeared to be taking sides with certain senior officers and some councillors within the council. How do you react to this conclusion?

A. First of all let me state that there has never been a general uproar in Local Government politics as you have stated. But there has been some... what I call petty squabbles within Nairobi City Council, and particularly among councillors.

But, let me say that, by and large the whole thing has been overplayed by the Press. The Press, for reasons best known to themselves, seem to exaggerate certain issues. However, by and large the Local Government Ministry and its affairs have been working very well... and I am very satisfied myself.

As much as 90 per cent of the new councillors are very much conscious and aware of what is expected of them. I have not sided with any senior officers against others.

But what I have tended to say, and in fact acted accordingly, is this. That officers of local authorities must work below their councillors. But, when the administration is in the hands of councillors, it would be very wrong to expect such a councillor to pass a law, and to expect the same councillor to effect that law.

That is not the system. The system is very clear. Councillors

are legislators. And officers are the executives. That is what I have tended to say. And if an officer for any reason is undesired by a local authority, there are procedures to be adopted.

But let me say that you cannot ignore the fact that officers have a very important role to play. Councillors, obviously, are the local authority. But they act as a council. They cannot act as individuals.

Let me state it here that a chairman of a council, or a mayor for that matter, is not a council, but a council is the whole body corporate. That is councillors, sitting together as a council, passing resolutions which are endorsed at the full council meeting... and that becomes a full council decision.

But no one single individual councillor, chairman or otherwise, can say, "What I say is what the council says..." because that is not the case.

Q. By the same token, Mr. Minister, don't you think that no senior officer can or may regard himself as being the one to have the final say? And is it true, as it is claimed by others, that you and Dr. Mugo, the Nairobi MoW, are related?

A. No. This is absolutely rubbish. Dr. Mugo is not related to me in any way. He is not even my distant relative. Neither can any one of us claim we are friends. There is no blood relationship whatsoever other than the fact that I know him and he knows me.

That kind of allegation is being spread by malicious people. In

fact, if anybody would dare repeat it outside his privileged rights, I would take legal action against him. There is absolutely nothing between me and Dr. Mugo as a person.

Neither have I done anything extraordinary in his favour. But an officer cannot take a decision and pretend it is a council decision. Equally, officers are expected to execute what the council has decided. An officer cannot say that "I have taken a decision" and that is the council decision.

But there are certain areas where, as heads of administration, they may take decisions. Take for example, the position of a Town Clerk. If he thinks that one officer may be transferred from one to another department, that is quite in order.

However, there are instances where, quite naturally, councillors have to be informed before senior officers can take a decision. No individual constitutes a council.

Q. But what is the official procedure when, for example, a clique within the council (such clique may comprise both councillors and senior officers) gang up and attempt to "overthrow" one of their colleagues? This happened recently with Nairobi City Council, when a section of the council cried to remove from office the Mayor, Coun. Nathan Kahara. Is that fair?

A. First of all let me say that Coun. Kahara, as a Mayor of the city, was elected by the councillors... and only those coun-

editors may explain why they may have thought of removing him from office.

I myself took a stand. And in fact perhaps much to the surprise of some newspaper editors who seem to think that my action was somehow too late or whatever. I am not going to report to a newspaper editor how I am running my Ministry.

The newspaper editors must understand this. We are guaranteeing the freedom of the Press. But if some of the newspapers think that they can abuse that freedom, then I think that they are not worth having that freedom.

What I tended to do was to highlight what the President said before he went to Germany. I did not want the councillors to do what seemed to be to disregard the fatherly advice given by the President. I therefore acted accordingly, and canceled that meeting.

As to why some councillors wanted to remove from office Coun. Kahara, I really don't know until now. I think it was just an election hangover which started from civic right up to the parliamentary elections and then down to mayoral elections and so on and so forth.

But I have been absolutely sickened by the attitude of certain sections of the Press that there is a section of the councillors who are for Rubia or for Kahara. I think that this was most irresponsible.

I am a Government Minister and what I say is a collective saying. And people must come down to earth to understand this. This idea of trying to destroy the Government as a body by using some phrases in the Press is completely irresponsible. And irresponsible journalism, whatever anybody says, must never be tolerated.

We have a policy. We decide on a policy as a Ministry here and that becomes a Government policy. It is not an individual policy. There has been a tendency to treat my statement as an individual statement. Of course it is not an individual statement.

Within the law, the local authorities are running very well and they have assured me over and over that they will follow the rules laid down. And on my part I promise to give them encouragement and support, a support which is already given.

Nairobi City Council is an isolated case. . . and I am extremely disappointed with developments lately. But it would seem in the last week or so that they are settling down and that they will soon get on with the work.

But if they do not sit down and get on with the work. . . I do not have limitless patience. And I can say all right if that is what you want, then you will have it.

This city is too precious to be left into the hands of a few squabblers, and that I will not do.

Q. President Moi recently did suggest that mayoral elections in future may have to be conducted by members of the public themselves. As the Minister in charge of Local Government affairs, could you make this possible by bringing to Parliament the necessary legislation?

A. Let me say that I was not present when the President said so. But I can imagine why the President did say that. The procedure is that the mayor is elected by the councillors, sitting as an electoral college. If those councillors do not seem to reflect the general view of the public in that given area, then I think there is a case to be made in favour of a mayor being elected.

This is not unusual. It happens in some other parts of the world. I think there is good ground to look into this. Particularly the way things are going right now.

Q. Corruption, nepotism and or sectionalism are rampant not only within the City Council (something that Coun. Kahara seems to be fighting) but also it is true of various local authorities. As the Minister responsible for Local Government affairs, Mr. Rubia, how do you intend to wipe out these menaces?

A. I think some of the reasons for these squabbles within the City Council are deliberate efforts by some people to try and defeat what I have already issued as a directive to all local authorities. That is: One man, one council house.

I said that councillors and chief officers must surrender any extra rental house(s) that they may have. I said this because I knew that there were some councillors and/or officers with houses that they were letting to members of the public at higher rents.

That having been the directive, some of the councils have been co-operating . . . except with the case of Nairobi City Council. I think that there was an effort to defeat my directive.

But talking of corruption and other related evils, we have said several things must happen. From now on, no councillor, no chief officer will apply, and be allocated a plot of land, or a purchase house, building and succeed.

From now on the directive (in fact it is a Presidential directive) is that councillors, chairmen and chief officers must apply for such things to the Office of the President, through my Ministry. This is one area through which we could minimise the degree of corruption.

We are determined. . . and I can tell you I am determined. It does not matter who is responsible or which council is involved.

corruption must cease in local government. So long as I am still in this Ministry, I will not spare even a moment to fight it.

Even if it will mean me being unpopular, I will rather be that than spare corruption. That is one area now we are going to fight it. The other one is that we intend to monitor the activities of all local authorities. There will soon be a fully fledged department to monitor the activities of all local authorities with a view to detecting corrupt practices.

We intend to establish what may be known as a Local Government Service Commission. So that all employees of local authorities will be employees of the Local Government Service Commission. The commission will be in charge of employment, promotions, dismissals. That way we will play down tribalism.

Q. What has happened to your directive of one man, one council house? So far the directive has not been fully implemented. Would you say it boomeranged or what method are you going to use in order to have it implemented?

A. I got the impression that there has been dragging of feet on the part of some councils, particularly in the case of Nairobi. I have therefore appointed a three-man committee to check on council public housing. The committee will check on individuals with more than one house.

We have also appealed to

members of the public with information to bring it to us. We have also asked this of those who may be staying in such houses as illegal tenants, so that we can legalise their staying there, thus paying cheap rents.

Actually the housing problem only affects a few places like Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu where local authorities have houses for public use. The problem, I must say, is only here in Nairobi. Mombasa is very co-operative.

The Mombasa Mayor and his councillors are really down to earth. The same is with Kisumu, Nakuru and other places. It is only here in Nairobi where squabbling is still on.

We are also getting co-operation from officers from these areas. Officers have clearly been told by me, 'You will not undermine councillors who are governing you must listen to what they say. Don't interfere with their work... because you are not politicians. As soon as you feel you are attracted to politics you must at once resign and run politics.'

Q. What of this other charge against some of the senior officers... that they have accumulated leave of three to four years, and that they even resist moves to force them to go on leave. Are you going to tolerate this sort of attitude?

A. This is a new revelation to me. But let me say that officers are expected to take leave when it is due. The past councils failed in this respect as some allowed their officers to go on accumulating leave.

But when the proposed Local Government Public Service Commission is set up, this evil will not be there. Certainly, officers must take leave when it is due.

Accumulation of leave tends to reduce their degree of efficiency. We are all human beings and have our weaknesses. If we are over-stretched, then obviously our degree of efficiency goes down.

So I am in agreement with a move that officers must go on leave when it is due. I therefore

do hope that Nairobi City Council (which is one of the senior councils) will take the lead by arranging when their senior officers can take leave.

If the officers expect to be paid in lieu, that I can tell you I will not authorise. I was surprised to learn (about it) in the Press (and I hope that those figures are correct, and that they have not been exaggerated as usual). According to the Press do I understand it properly that the Nairobi Town Clerk had accumulated leave to the tune of 116 days? But the man they wanted to send on compulsory leave had only 40 days! You can see there was something fishy about that.

Q. But you see, Mr. Minister, sometimes some officers accumulate leave to give the impression that they are indispensable...

A. Correct. This is something I will not allow. I agree entirely with you. Nobody is indispensable in this country. If we accept the indispensability of anybody, we are in fact accepting defeat and I am not going to have that.

Nobody, and I repeat, nobody is indispensable in this country. If I drop dead today, even my own house will just carry on. It is simple.

Q. Will you also order that if and when an officer or councillor is being probed, such an individual will at once surrender both their offices and files, so the probe can take proper effect?

A. Yes, but remember that public files are public. Even if an officer being probed is refusing to part with a file, that isn't the only file. There could be similar files elsewhere. However, I will accept the principle that once one is being probed, he/she must co-operate, otherwise he/she runs a risk of being suspended any time to allow the probe team to forge ahead.

I have in fact instructed the three-man probe team that they should let me know as soon as they detect any right opposition on the part of those being probed. I will take steps right away. We

are also probing causes of delays of programmes such as (UNAF), KEC and the World Bank. These projects we are interested in and we want to know why they have been delayed.

Q. For the first time your Ministry will now include urban development. Could you define exactly what role your Ministry is going to do with that portfolio? Are you going to upgrade some of the existing towns to the level of city status?

A. The President was very wise in giving this Ministry another responsibility of urban development. This is a very important department of our Ministry, for obvious reasons. Most of our towns are growing fast not only in terms of population, but in terms of buildings as well.

There is need to ensure that such development is properly planned. So under this department, we have a sub-department called physical planning.

This means that when a town is planning for its development, we will move in and advise them on what to include in that plan and exactly where... and for what benefits. We will monitor that they develop properly. Of course bigger councils like City Council of Nairobi are on their own as they do have planning officers they need. But not smaller towns.

Q. How many of the existing towns can now look forward in the near future to attaining city status?

A. Well, Mombasa I think is next in the pipeline... when it will be done I cannot say exactly here. This is a matter I have to consult with my President.

But for any local authority to be worth city status, it has to be independent. This is what we are trying to do. From now on, we expect local authorities to be on their own. For any town to be given city status, it must be able to sustain its own economy and its own services, including employing its own qualified staff.

I think Mombasa is just nearing there. It has a population of 300,000. But this is a matter for the President to decide really.

STUDENTS TO BE PUNISHED FOLLOWING RIOTS

University Students To Pay Damages

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Nairobi University students, caused damage estimated at 110,000/- on the campus during their recent riot. And that is the sum they will have to pay before they are allowed back.

The damage included 60,000/- worth of equipment within the central catering unit and kitchen, and 50,000/- worth of damage to building on the campus.

A spokesman for D.T. Dobie, Koinange Street, said yesterday that the five windows damaged by the students were worth 10,000/-.

The students, he said, had also caused a 3,000/- worth of damage to three cars belonging to staff.

The spokesman said the company was covered by insurance policy but that the damaged cars were not their responsibility.

Another victim of the riot, Joginder Motors Ltd., said they had assessed damages to their windows at about 5,000/- with another 3,500/- to a car smashed by the students.

About 3,000 students were believed to have participated in the campus unrest.

The students were sent home and Attorney-General Charles Njonjo said they would have to pay for the damage before they were reinstated.

The students had rioted in protest at "bad food" and "old crockery."

They smashed crockery and other property when they rioted during the night of February 26, and then went on the rampage in Nairobi streets, stoning cars and smashing showroom windows.

It is understood that repair work has not yet been started on the campus.

Lari Students To Be Caned

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Mar 80 p 20

[Article by Njoroge Wa Karuri]

[Text]

LARI Secondary School students, who rioted and set the school ablaze last month, will be caned in the presence of their parents before they are readmitted this week.

Each student, except Form Ones who did not take an active part, will receive at least six strokes.

A spokesman of the board of governors told the NATION that the members had decided that all including girls, will be caned.

He also said it had been decided that they will pay 150/- each to meet 150,000/- damage caused during the riot.

He added that the board had also agreed that its members will pay for the teacher's motorcycle valued at 2,000/-.

Meanwhile, Lari MP Turuthi Mungai has condemned the riots and advised students to be taking their problems to the headmaster instead of rioting and destroying the school

which had been build on a Harambee basis.

He said there should be mutual understanding between parents, teachers and students for the smooth running of the school.

Members of board of governors meet today to determine how the students will be punished before being readmitted.

About 600 students had been involved in the riot, chasing their teachers and throwing stones at anyone in sight.

The riot was sparked off by a Form IV girl who refused to obey instructions from her religious studies teacher.

She had been found writing two to three words in an exercise book and when she was told to stop messing, other students shouted at their teacher.

The headmaster, Mr. Michael Mbugua, had then decided to punish them but after he had ordered them to go and bring pangas for punishment they refused and started rioting.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

COLLEGE, HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BOYCOTT CLASSES

Protest Student Suspension

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] St Paul's United Theological College, Limuru, has been closed down indefinitely, following a three-day boycott of classes by students in protest against the suspension of a fellow student.

All 79 students--among them foreigners from European and African countries, married people with school-going children, and 15 ordained pastors--have been ordered to vacate the college premises.

Confirming the closure, the Rev John Gatu, moderator of the Presbyterian Church of East Africa, who is also a member of the college's governing council, told the ALL AFRICA PRESS SERVICE that the boycott was an "act of disobedience" which could not be tolerated.

The boycott began on March 7 after the principal, the Rev Jeremiah Mbaya Anondo, had suspended a student from Uganda for rudeness, arrogance and reporting to college four days late.

The students told the principal they were not satisfied with the reasons for the suspension of Samuel Okwera and said they would not attend classes until he was reinstated. But, they said, the principal refused to rescind his decision.

Students Protest Diet Change

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Mar 80 p 12

[Text] Five hundred students of Kiambu High School yesterday boycotted classes and refused to take breakfast or lunch. They claimed their diet had been changed.

Headmaster Silas Wahome, however, refused to talk to report Kiambu district education officer, Mr J. Ndegwa, confirmed that he had been told by Mr Wahome, about the trouble.

Mr Ndegwa said he was told by Wahome that the teachers were expected to handle the problem on their own without outside help.

Some of the students interviewed complained that the headmaster had changed the meals system by introducing porridge throughout the week for breakfast.

They said they used to be given eggs, tea, fruits and bread during the breakfast, but now there was just porridge.

They said the problem started on Tuesday when all Form Six students boycotted classes, though they went back after Mr Wahome promised to look into their complaints.

Yesterday, however, they left the dining hall shouting, after being given porridge.

They staged a sit-down strike.

The headmaster held a staff meeting. At about 3 p.m., he called all the students into the hall, but girls were heard complaining to Mr Wahome that the boys were stopping them from attending.

CSO: 4420

KNFU HOLDS THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

FARMERS have demanded to know why the price of milk has not gone up since 1976.

And the Kenya National Farmers Union said that, until recently, prices of other commodities had also remained stagnant, causing hardship to farmers.

Cpt. E.K. Belasi, KNFU chairman, in an opening speech at the union's 32nd annual conference, said the Government should explain why the price of milk had not been adjusted.

The conference was opened by an Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Mr. L. Marita Atebe. Speaking on behalf of his Minister, James Odingo, he told the farming community that the Government had always been concerned about agricultural development and the progress of rural poor.

He said the Government had allocated Sh. 1.2 billion for 1979/80 to develop agriculture and livestock.

This stressed the importance the Government attached to the development of farmers, he added. The time had come for farmers to plant not only maize and wheat, but put more effort in to the production of other food crops, said Mr. Atebe.

Cpt. E.K. Belasi said farmers were grateful for the recently-introduced seasonal credit scheme but it missed the guarantee element. The new scheme replaces the guaranteed return scheme, which was abolished more than a year ago.

It was a mistake not to include in the scheme a system which protected farmers against some of the extreme risks of farming. Seasonal crops like wheat and maize were high risk crops when grown on commercial scale, said Cpt. Belasi.

Absence of protection exposed farmers to bankruptcy while they were making honest efforts to produce enough food for Kenyans, he added.

He said everyone had to realise that many commercial farmers

had alternative investment opportunities and would not agree to continue farming at a loss. People should also appreciate that so-called cheap food did not exist and could only be obtained at the price it cost the farmer to produce, said Cpt. Belasi.

"Recent price reviews, especially for maize, have not met this standard and have fallen below farmers' expectations," said the chairman adding that some of the recently adjusted prices had remained stagnant since 1976 while machinery, labour, oil, and fertiliser costs had risen constantly.

"Let us have GMR back and make sure the machinery to enforce it is made to work," said Cpt. Belasi.

He told KNFU delegates that a lot needed to be done to improve rural life. Better roads, housing, telephones, postal services, water, markets, health centres and recreational places were needed to make life more attractive and reduce the migration of workers to urban centres.

FOOD SHORTAGES CONTINUE, MAIZE SHIPMENT ARRIVES

Kisumu Maize Flour Shortage

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

MAIZE flour is reported to have disappeared from Kisumu shops. Nobody in authority was available yesterday to explain how this has happened although the shops had plenty of flour a few hours before the news about the petrol price increase appeared in the Press.

Beer is also in short supply. Most bars were without one or two brands. Local distributors said they had not received any fresh supplies for some time. Milk is also in short supply.

Lucky housewives the NATION they got a packet of milk after being forced to buy two Kp of sugar.

The Kisumu branch manager of the National Cereals and Maize Produce Board, Mr. Mburu, said he was not authorised to comment on the maize meal situation.

A source at Kisii said the price of a tin of maize had risen from 15/- to 22/- while at Kisumu the price had shot up from 25/- to 38/-.

Shoppers told the NATION that a packet of maize meal was selling at 5/- on take-it-or-leave basis in Kisumu.

Sources in Busia said the closure of Sofia Estate in the town had cut off the maize supply from Uganda.

Kisumu Municipal councillor Mr. John Oloo, said the current commodity crisis would be solved if the Ndegwa Commission report was scrapped.

He commended President Moi for warning civil servants working along the Kenyan borders who encouraged smuggling that they would be sacked. However, Mr. Oloo said, this would be a temporary solution and would not solve the problem permanently.

He urged the present Parliament to discuss the Ndegwa Commission report with a view to supporting it or rejecting it in its totality.

Bungoma Maize Meal Shortage

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Mar 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

BUNGOMA town has been hit by maize meal shortage since last Saturday.

A survey has shown that retailers in some parts of the town were complaining they could not get maize flour from the town suppliers for a week and had to turn away customers who wanted it.

According to the survey, most housewives who could not get their favourite brands of maize flour resorted to buying locally-milled posho being sold in small tins in

Wholesalers Blamed for Flour Shortages

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Mar 80 p 9

[Text] Wholesale traders in Bungoma town are blaming millers in Eldoret for the current shortage of maize and wheat flour in the area.

The traders claim millers were refusing to give them the number of bales of flour they wanted while at the same time they were giving excessive quantities to wholesalers in Busia town on the Kenya/Uganda border.

The allegations were made at traders' meeting held at the Bungoma County Hall on Tuesday. The chairman of the Bungoma branch of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr John Kamau, complained that Eldoret millers denied them wheat and maize flour.

On recent press reports that KCC milk was sold in shops in Tororo, across the border in Uganda, Mr Kamau said his private investigations had confirmed the allegations.

He blamed shortages of milk in Bungoma to an alleged conspiracy between KCC officials and a few traders along the border who were smuggling it to get higher profits.

The traders recommended the installation of a KCC plant and wheat and maize mills in Bungoma as a long-term measure to end shortages of these essential commodities.

Border

The meeting was chaired by Bungoma DC S.K. Tororey.

Meanwhile, a Bungoma councillor and businessman, Mr Justus Bukhula, said "a few known wholesalers" in the area were to blame for the shortages. He claimed the traders were transporting their allocations of essential commodities to market centres along the Kenya/Uganda border for smuggling. Instead of supplying local retailers.

Mr Bukhula, who is also the vice-chairman of Bungoma Town Council, currently its acting chairman, alleged that the wholesalers had corrupted and "pocketed" officials charged with combating smuggling.

Due to this situation, he claimed the wholesalers were operating freely without fear and did not care about the misery they were causing to wanachi.

Mr Bukhula was addressing the traders' meeting.

He called on the Government to withdraw licences of wholesalers known to be involved in smuggling. He said his council was seriously considering to send a delegation to President Moi to request him to order the withdrawal of licenses of "the few notorious wholesalers in the town." --KNA

Sheep Shortage Reported

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Mar 80 p 8

[Text]

THERE are insufficient sheep either for export or the home market due to mass slaughter of stock, the Sheep Breeders' Association of Kenya has been told.

And improper slaughter especially of rams and breeding stock, has been blamed.

The association's executive committee was told that most of the sheep were being bought from farmers at "throw-away" prices, thus exploiting the farmers.

Then the sheep were being slaughtered by butchers who, in turn, were making massive profits.

Members of the association said this practice had made it impossible to create enough breeding stock for both the export and local markets and urged the Livestock Ministry to take action now for the benefit of breeders.

The meeting in Nakuru was told by a livestock official, however, that a variety of breeds would soon be imported to be sold to farmers.

Mr. J.W.S. Buru, former secretary/treasurer, was elected chairman, Mr. R.S. Leparakuo vice-chairman and Mr. S.L. Ole Twala secretary/treasurer. --KNA

Mozambican Maize Shipment Arrives

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] A massive consignment of yellow maize arrived in Mombasa yesterday from Mozambique.

It was part of the Government's campaign to combat the current maize meal shortage.

It is understood that Kenya negotiated with Mozambique for the purchase of 30,000 tons of maize early this month. The 14,950 tons which arrived yesterday was the first of the consignment and a second load of 14,540 tons is expected in Mombasa tomorrow.

Sources in Mombasa said the 30,000 tons of maize was in addition to the 60,000 tons pledged by the United States.

During his recent visit to the US, President Moi was promised 105,000 tons of foodgrains--60,000 tons of maize, 30,000 tons of wheat and 15,000 tons of rice. The first consignment of maize should have been shipped to Mombasa early this month.

The import of yellow maize will soon result in the supply of yellow maize meal in the country. The last time Kenyans ate this was in the 1960s when the country experienced a severe drought and forced the Government to import yellow maize from the US.

The 14,950 tons of maize which arrived yesterday were off-loaded immediately.

A convoy of trucks from the Ministry of Transport and Communications were mobilised to transport the maize from the port to the National Cereal and Maize Board's Mombasa godowns.

Branch manager of the National Cereal and Maize Board in Mombasa, Mr Ben Mbalu, told the NATION that the maize would be put into bags before being transported by rail to Nairobi.

"Every effort will be made to clear the maize from the port as soon as possible and arrangements have been finalised for this operation," said Mr Mbalu.

An official at the Ministry of Transport and Communications said ten trucks had been mobilised, but the target is 30 trucks.

Officials of Kenya Cargo Handling Services said the discharge of the 14,950 tons should be completed before the end of next week.

CSO: 4420

COAST PC ASSESSES FOOD SITUATION IN AREA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

COAST PC Eliud Mahihu made a surprise visit to milling plants and the godowns of maize board in Mombasa last night in his effort to assess the food situation in the area.

At the end of his tour, Mr. Mahihu said: "I am personally pleased with what I have seen and I would like to ensure all wananchi in the province that there is plenty of food to meet local requirements."

At the godowns of national Cereals and Maize Board the PC was shown stacks of maize, rice and wheat bags which were kept for emergency after the local millers had been supplied with sufficient amount for local consumption.

The maize board branch manager Mr. Benjamin Mbalu, told the PC that there were 7,000 bags of maize in stock while 24,000 bags were on the way to Mombasa from up-country. He also said about 14,000 bags of wheat were stored to meet the allocations to millers.

"As for maize and wheat supply, we have sufficient amount and we can say with confidence that we have no shortage of the two commodities at all", Mr. Mbalu said. He was showing Mr. Mahihu around the godowns. During the tour, Mr. Mahihu was accompanied by his deputy John Etemesi, Mombasa DC Francis Cherogony and reporters from the Kenya News Agency and NATION.

The PC was also informed that plans were under way to distribute grade two rice within the next two weeks because the amount of Bismatirice was inadequate to meet the local demand.

At the moment, the maize board distributes 2,000 bags of 20-kilo packets and 1,500 bags of 100-kilo bags of rice every week which Mr. Mbalu said was sufficient for the Coast Province. He warned that over-supply of rice to Coast Province would result in some of it being smuggled out of the country.

During his tour of Atta Limited, Mr. Mahihu was shown piles of maize and wheat bags and was informed that the millers were now producing 10,000 bags of wheat and maize everyday. He was also shown 20,000 bags of maize which are yet to be processed.

He was also shown stacked bags of maize at Mombasa Maize Millers Limited who are now producing 4,500 bags of first grade maize flour.

At the end of the tour, Mr. Mahihu expressed satisfaction at the effort by Maize Board and pleaded with the Maize Board management to maintain the same spirit so as to help President Moi eradicate the artificial shortages of food in the country.

He noted, however, that Coast Province has a variety of food stuffs and urged local people to diversify their eating habits to help ease the pressure on rice supply.

MINISTER SAYS NO SUGAR SHORTAGE THREATENED

Minister's Statement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

KENYA now has a total of 82,000 tons of sugar, Commerce Minister John Okwango said yesterday. This was enough to last for four months, the Minister said.

Mr. Okwango said this when he toured three sugar depots belonging to his Ministry and a sugar store belonging to the Kenya National Trading Corporation (KNTC) in Nairobi's Industrial Area.

Mr. Okwango said there should be no fear about sugar shortage in the country.

The Minister was accompanied by his Permanent Secretary, Mr. L. M. Kabetu, Mr. J. K. Mucoki, Director of Trade and Supplies, Mr. Eric Kotut, KNTC managing director, Mr. J. Wanyeki, deputy general manager of KNTC, and many other officials.

The tour was prompted by rumours that Kenya was running out of sugar.

Okwango told the Press that current sugar stocks in the country totalled more than 82,000 tons — Nairobi had about 30,000 tons, Mombasa 30,000, Kisumu over 5,000 tons, factories more than 11,000 tons, KNTC 5,218 tons.

His Ministry has three depots

in Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa.

The KNTC had 28 sugar stores throughout the country, he said. He said the Ministry was also running sugar stores because the KNTC alone could not cope with the increasing sugar production in Kenya.

the Minister said there was also no fear of the country experiencing sugar shortage after the present supply because Kenya was producing nearly 36,000 tons a month.

The current drought situation, he said, was suitable for sugar production because the content of sugar found in the cane was more when it was dry than when it was wet.

The Minister said: "I wish to assure wananchi that Kenya has enough sugar and there should be no fear of a shortage in the local market," he said.

The Minister said the records showed that a total of 36,474 tons of sugar was produced in January and February production was 36,767 tons.

Kenya has plans to produce a total of 394,181 tons by the end of the year, he said.

Sugar Refinery Completed

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Mar 80 p 8

[Text]

THE Sh. 800-million South Nyanza Sony Sugar Factory, started at Awendo three years ago, has been completed on time and within the budget despite shortages of cement and spiralling inflation.

The new complex, with a final capacity of 60,000 tons a year, will soon overtake the 24,000-ton first-year production target set during planning stage. Some 36,000 tons are anticipated this year, says the factory's general manager, Mr. M. Anand.

"Already, the sugar cane yield per hectare — originally projected at 120 tons by the World Bank — is much higher with 150 tons, and so is the sugar yield per ton of cane," he said.

It is funded by the Kenya Government, with finance from the World Bank, European Investment Bank, Exim Bank, USA, Industrial Development Bank of India and E.A. Development Bank, Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation and Industrial Development Bank. The Mehta Group manages the project.

The factory employs a work force of 1,500, besides a similar number of casual workers. It receives cane from 1,500 out-growers.

The factory provides sugar out-growers with many services to ensure maximum productivity. These include: field clearing, land preparation, technical supervision, fertilisers and, in case of financial difficulties, arranges loans for them with the Agricultural Finance Corporation.

In line with President Moi's directive to sugar factories to take more cane from outgrowers, Sony Sugar has agreed to take an additional 200 tons a day for the next three months from non-contract growers to help alleviate the glut of extra cane.

The factory chairman, Mr. James Mathenge, who is the Permanent Secretary in the Agriculture Ministry, will make a familiarisation tour of the complex on Friday, accompanied by other company directors.

CSO: 4420

GASOLINE, DIESEL OIL, PARAFFIN PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Mar 80 pp 1, 9

[Article by Samuel Chege]

[Text] Petrol, diesel and paraffin has gone up by between 40 and 65 cents a litre.

Service stations received news of the hike from oil companies early yesterday and applied the new prices immediately.

Motorists using premium (super) now have to pay -/65 more a litre while those using regular (ordinary) will have to find another -/55. Diesel has gone up -/45 a litre and paraffin, -/40.

The increases follow more than a week of price hike speculation. Some garages have been doing a roaring trade selling to motorists anxious to fill their tanks before the anticipated increase. And other garages allegedly placed "out of order" signs on their pumps in a bid to save petrol and cash-in on motorists when the increase was announced.

Prices of oil and grease so far remain largely unchanged although Shell stations are understood to have raised prices for oil lubricants by between -/10 and -/40 a litre.

An attendant at one Shell station said its new prices had been in force for the past week.

The Minister for Energy, Dr Munyua Waiyaki was not available for comment on the long-rumoured hike.

On March 2, he declined to confirm Press reports that oil companies had approached the Government for permission to increase prices of petrol products.

The new prices represent increases of between 14.7 percent for regular petrol and 20.5 percent for paraffin.

Super went up by 15.6 percent and diesel by 17.3 percent.

Previous prices for super, regular, diesel and paraffin were 4/17, 3/75, 2/60 and 1/95 a litre respectively.

Increased prices for lubrication oils are rumoured to be in the pipeline and several stations visited had already exhausted stocks.

A NATION survey around several garages revealed that oil prices varied from one company to another. Esso was selling high grade lubrication oils for around 6/00 a litre while Shell was asking 7/35.

There was a similar lack of uniformity for other grades.

It is believed oil companies based in Kenya sought a flat increase of 44 percent to offset increases in crude oil prices which have risen from \$26 to \$33 a barrel since December.

In September petrol prices went up by between 11 and 15 percent. Premium went up -/49 in Nairobi and in Mombasa the price went up by -/42 a litre.

Regular went up by -/39 cents in Nairobi and -/32 in Mombasa. Kerosene went up by -/19 in Mombasa and -/12 up-country. Diesel went up by -/22 in Mombasa and -/29 up-country.

Meanwhile, several petrol stations in Nairobi told the SUNDAY NATION they had been denied adequate deliveries on the grounds "there is no transport."

They anticipated the new prices.

Reports from other parts of the country said many petrol stations had run out of supplies while others had petrol deliveries cut to 80 percent. Rationing was imposed by some stations.

The effects of the new increases are still to be felt but there are already fears that bus fares may go up again.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

EEC OFFICIAL GIVES DETAILS OF AID PROGRAMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Mar 80 p 28

[Text] Kenya is to receive Sh. 1,600 million in aid from the European Economic Community.

Mr Klaus Meyer, director-general for development in the EEC, announced this at a press conference yesterday after signing a new aid programme agreement with Kenya under the Lome II agreement for 1980-1985.

Under Lome I, Kenya obtained Sh. 1,500 million for the period 1975-1980.

After discussions with the Kenyan team for the last three days, the EEC delegation led by Mr Meyer has acquainted itself with Kenya's priorities under the 1979-1983 Development Plan.

The Kenyan team also outlined the Government's intention for financing the Development Plan under the current economic conditions.

After exchange of views at the highest levels, the EEC mission committed Sh. 946 million to financing national development projects. Of this, Sh 684 million will be in grants and Sh 262 million in special loans.

The European Investment Bank has indicated that it will provide Sh 630 million as loans and risk capital contributions.

In addition to bilateral assistance to Kenya, further aid will come from other EEC programme such as the Stabilisation of Exports (Stabex) system and the mineral export compensation scheme introduced in Lome II.

Special emergency and food aid will also be available to Kenya in case of need, said Mr Meyer.

Both the EEC and the Kenyan delegations agreed that the main priority sectors within the aid programme would be rural development, energy and mining, education and training, transport and communications, industrial and trade promotion and self-help projects.

Under an EEC-financed scheme of regional cooperation, between Kenya and her neighbours, the EEC has committed Sh. 1,471 million.

The major EEC financed regional projects include the Kenya-Somalia road, the Kenya-Sudan road, the Mombasa-Kigale transport system, the Kenya-Ethiopia road and fishing cooperation between Kenya, Malagasy and Seychelles.

The EEC assistance was not unilateral aid from a donor, emphasised Mr Meyer. This aid agreement was a commitment and an obligation both by the donor and the recipient committing the donor over five years to how much was being given, when it was to be given and for how long.

Commenting on the "primitive" state of north-south dialogue on the transfer of resources, he said it was "archaic that there was no security for the recipients of these aid agreements; no order, no rules and no certainty for the recipient countries.

The Lome I and II conventions were the only operations in the north-south dialogue where the rights and duties of both donors and the recipients were defined.

Part of the EEC aid will be used to develop the Turkwell River in western Kenya for hydro-electricity and irrigation. Preliminary estimates for this project are between Sh. 600 million and Sh. 1,000 million. The Tana River Development scheme would be further assisted by EEC aid.

The EEC has set up a new fund for mining exploration, and Kenya would also benefit from it under the new agreement.

The European Development Bank loaned Sh 483 million under Lome I and would give Sh. 525 million under Lome II for loans and risk capital for industrial development.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

IRRIGATION SETTLEMENT CONTRACT--The Kenya Government and an agro-industrial company based in Amsterdam have signed a contract for the multi-million shilling Bura irrigation settlement project which will benefit over 5,000 people when completed. The general manager of the National Irrigation Board, Mr H.M. Lempaka, signed on behalf of the Kenya Government while Mr G.M. Rijdsijk signed for the "H.V.A." Co. According to Mr Lempaka, the project, which involves developing 6,700 hectares of land on the west bank of Tana River, is likely to cost nearly Sh. 1,260 million. When the scheme is completed, cotton will be grown as a main cash crop and, during the off season, groundnuts and cowpeas will be planted. Mr Lempaka said actual irrigation work would commence in March next year, with completion scheduled for the end of 1983. The project will benefit from a Governmental allocation of Sh. 100 million during the 1979/80 financial year. --KNA. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Mar 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

JONATHAN CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

MASERU. — Lesotho was mature enough to identify and protect her own interests and avoid being manipulated by anyone for any purpose, the Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said here yesterday.

He was addressing the National Assembly on his government's recent decision to establish diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia at ambassadorial level, which he said had been criticised locally and abroad.

He said suggestions had been made that "we are marxists or fellow travellers of the Russians", but Lesotho was "a small and vulnerable country situated in an unstable region and needed as many friends as possible to support her struggle for self-determination and survival".

Chief Jonathan was loudly applauded when he told the assembly South Africa should keep out of Lesotho's affairs.

In a major policy statement, he said the recent incidents of vandalism, sabotage and murder in Lesotho were perpetrated by the leader of exiled opposition Basutoland Congress Party, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle and his followers,

who were aided and abetted by South Africa.

However, the situation was now well under control, Chief Jonathan said.

"Thanks to the nation and to the country's security forces the insurgents were only able to operate in a remote area adjacent to their bases in South Africa, against innocent and unarmed hard boys. But for the South African support, the insurgents should have been completely wiped out by now."

Chief Jonathan said South Africa should stop paying lip service to co-existence and non-interference in Lesotho's domestic affairs by dismantling the "Bethlehem concentration camp", (where refugees from Lesotho are being accommodated) and refusing sanctuary to Mr Mokhehle's "insurgents who are using South Africa as a springboard for attacks against Lesotho".

He said Lesotho, on her part, scrupulously observed her undertaking not to allow Lesotho territory to be used as a base for attacks on South Africa. Lesotho expected reciprocity from South Africa.

SENATOR REFUTES PPP'S CHARGE PRESIDENT SHOULD RESIGN

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 11 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Text] Maryland senior Senator, William V. S. Tubman Jr., has come out against the statement made by the Progressive People's Party that the President and his Vice President should resign, saying that "I do not know what Mr Tolbert has done that would warrant his resignation."

Reacting to the statement when he addressed the National Press Club at its monthly lecture series Friday night at the Ducor Hotel, the Senator declared, "to the best of my knowledge Mr Tolbert has not done anything that would warrant his resignation and I doubt it very much if the President intends to resign."

He made it clear that the President of Liberia is elected by the people of the country for a stated period of years and as long as the Chief Executive had not violated the laws in keeping with his oath of office, "I don't see how I could support such proposal that the President resign." Adding:

"If it is proven to my satisfaction that the President had violated the laws in keeping with his oath of office, then in that case I would be duty bound by my own oath of office to vote in favour of such a thing," Senator Tubman told the crowd at the Ducor Chandelier Room.

Questioned about his position regarding what is happening in the country today, Senator Tubman declared that he would like to see that justice prevail in the country in terms of the right of the people to do and perform things under the Constitution. But he was quick to say that the President should be given the credit for being patient in terms of allowing the people to exercise their constitutional rights.

Speaking on "what I would like to see develop in the 80s," the Senator said he would like to see the acceptance of other political parties by those in power; that those other parties would have the same rights and prerogative as the ruling party; that the new parties obey the laws and be governed by the laws.

He said it would be an error for any new party to believe that it has the right to supersede the laws, and that where it is believed that the laws are in error "I think the correct thing is to petition the President or the Legislature."

For any group to form a political party, the Senator advised that they must first of all realize that Liberia comes first and that we must strive to maintain our stability. He agreed that there are tremendous social problems in the country that need changes would not meet the problems of the eighties, thus "we have to sit down and make some hard decisions concerning what is the best for the country."

Asked to confirm the rumours that he has deflected to PAL or PPP, the Senator declared: "One of the things I would never want to see in this country is to be afraid of what you stand for. If I were a member of PAL I would say it. I got the right to say I'm a member of PAL. Nobody can stop me to become member of PAL. If I want to join I will announce that I want to join it," the Senator stated.

The Senator accused certain people in power whom, he said, because of personal political ambition keep associating him with other groups, adding: "I want to tell them now that I am a man. I am not afraid to say what I am. I will never subvert any government of Liberia. If I feel that there are changes I believe are necessary I will surely speak out. If I lose my seat in the Senate because of this I will go back to the people of Maryland and tell them to send me back. If the people of Maryland tell me to sit down, then I will sit down because I represented them."

CSO: 4420

MINISTER REASSURES FOREIGN BUSINESSES REGARDING PPP THREATS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 11 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] The Government of Liberia, through the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, has reassured leaders of all foreign investments operating within the country of "maximum security against aggressors" who tend to drive away investors by continuous harassments and violence.

Making the assurance during a meeting he held with the businessmen Sunday at his office in the Ministry of Commerce. Deputy Minister David M. Farhat, said that the actions by the Progressive People Party during the course of last week which was climaxed on Saturday brought a lot of fear to the businessmen.

He noted that members of PPP had reportedly gone about threatening foreign businessmen in the city causing them to develop fright of a possible recurrence of the dreadful April 14 crisis which left some 30 million dollars worth of businesses either destroyed or damaged seriously.

As a result of the action on the part of the PPP supporters, these businessmen decided to suspend all business activities on Saturday for fear that their businesses might "have been looted once again causing a serious blow to them," Minister Farhat said.

Observed he: "due to the dull day (last Saturday), businessmen decided to close until they could get assurance from the government that nothing would occur in the wake of the aggressors continuous harassment."

Responding to the government's assurance, the businessmen assured Minister Farhat that they will re-open their businesses and operate as normal.

They expressed happiness that government showed some interest in their security and promised to continue normal business activities as in the past.

Meanwhile, Minister Farhat disclosed yesterday that since the occurrence of the April 14 crisis last year, most of the bigger foreign businesses have either been sold out or investments cut back tremendously due to upright fear of a second occurrence.

He said with the current world trend which is characterized by student uprisings, strikes.....among other, the fate of the investors who make up what he referred to as 40 percent of all investments in the developing world have consider their investments to be at stake.

Turning to the Liberian situation, Mr Farhat noted that as for PPP, "those that even had some sympathy for them have all given in and pledged their support to government because of the wave of threat and violence."

He said if things continue to be this way, business activities could be paralyzed thus causing the rate of unemployment to rise considerably.

CSO: 4420

SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF THOSE 'MISLED' BY PPP ASKED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 11 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Even though the clear and decisive move by government in squashing any attempt by Baccus Matthews and his gang of anarchist to destabilize the government has brought calm and confidence back into the community and gradually throughout the country, we must not become unaware of the fact that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

This means that while the ringleaders are now behind bars and the PPP seems to be in utter disarray, the citizens of this country who cherish their liberty and their freedom should not rest on their oars. For the PPP could be a hydra-headed monster and until all the heads are cut off or until the secret of its growth is known, it may seek to rear its ugly head again. Therefore, we must continue to chop and chop until this evil can no longer be sown in our midst.

We should not accept the arrest and trial of Baccus Matthews and his cohorts as the end of this evil which has been sown in the Liberian society. The much greater responsibility which lies ahead is the reeducation of those whose minds were poisoned by the venom of these anarchists and hoodlums.

They promised their misguided followers a utopia while they beat the drums of hate and discord; they promised democracy while they practised treachery and deceit.

The count of course, during the trial will reveal these people for what they are, but it is the responsibility of the society to seek the social rehabilitation of our misled and misguided brothers whose rights were being manipulated by usurpers and political exploiters.

CSO: 4420

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH ALGERIA

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 11 Mar 80 pp 3, 8

[Text] Upon the invitation of the Party of the F.L.N., a delegation of the True Whig Party of Liberia, headed by its National Chairman, Mr E. Reginald Townsend, made an official visit to Algeria from February 25 to March 1, 1980.

At the end of its stay, the Liberian delegation was received by Mr Chadli Bendjedid, President of the Republic, Secretary General of the Party. It also held talks with various leaders of the Party. During its stay, the guest delegation visited various industrial, agricultural and technical projects in Algiers and Oran.

Official talks took place between the two delegations headed respectively by Mr Mohamed Sallah Yahiaoui, Member of the Political Bureau, Coordinator of the Party of the F.L.N. and Mr E. Reginald Townsend, National Chairman of the TWP. These talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, confidence and brotherhood, which portrays the quality of the ties that unite Algeria and Liberia; ties which are rooted in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and apartheid.

Present at these talks: On the Liberian Side--Mr James Davis, Assistant Minister of State for Presidential Affairs; On the Algerian Side--Mr Slimane Hoffman, Member of the Central Committee in charge of Internal Relations; Mr Bachir Khaldoun, Member of the Central Committee in charge of Editions and Publications; Mr Hocine Hamel, Member of the Central Committee, Head of the Department of Control and Discipline; Mr Si Mohamed Baghdadi, Head of the Department of General Administration and Equipment; Mr Lamoudi Mourad, Member of the C.R.I.

The two delegations took advantage of their meetings to reaffirm their mutual determination of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation that unite their two parties and their two peoples, and their firm wish to pursue and deepen their relationships. Accordingly, the joint commission established between the two countries constitutes the appropriate framework to give continuous impetus and extension to Algero-Liberian cooperation in the economic technical, scientific, cultural and commercial fields.

The Algerian delegation informed their Liberian counterpart about the march of the Algerian Revolution toward the building of a Socialist Society, the different historic stages which have sanctified this irreversible choice of the Algerian people, and of their Party--the National Liberation Front--which has existed since November 1, 1954.

The Liberian delegation highly commended the accomplishments in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields which contribute greatly toward the consolidation of the national independence and an Algerian Socialist Society, as has been laid down in the National Charter and the resolutions of the 4th Congress of the F.L.N.; resolutions which had been revised by the Members of the Political Bureau of the State, headed by Mr Chadli Benjedid, President of the Republic and Secretary General of the party.

Similarly, the Liberian delegation related to their counterpart the experiences of the development of Liberia under the aegis of the True Whig Party, headed by President Tolbert, the National Standard Bearer, in conformity with the resolutions of the first quadrennial Congress of the Party. The hosts listened with satisfaction to the progress made by the Liberian people in their endeavour to build a prosperous society and strengthen their national independence.

The two delegations examined the situation in Africa and in the rest of the world, and noted with satisfaction the similarity in their viewpoints. However, they expressed their concern over the present evolution of certain international problems which mar the freedom of peoples, their right to human dignity and progress, thereby constituting a threat to peace and international safety. They reaffirmed their steadfast solidarity in the fight against imperialism and its allies, and renewed their commitment to the principles of the U.N. Charter of nonalignment, noninterference in internal affairs, good neighborliness, and the solution to conflicts by peaceful means.

The two parties attentively examined the evolution of the situation in Africa. They noted that the action of imperialism and neocolonialism is aimed at thwarting the total liberation on our Continent--the primary objective of the O.A.U.--at provoking and maintaining artificial tensions among the African people who are engaged in the duty of national edification. They decried all imperialist actions which are aimed at creating and maintaining zones of permanent confrontation with the hope of perpetuating foreign control over Africa, impeding natural development of cooperation among African countries, and breaking the links of solidarity which unite them, in accordance with the principles and ideals of the O.A.U. Charter.

They reaffirmed their total support to the liberation struggle of the people of S. Africa as well as the people of Namibia led by SWAPO. They vehemently condemned the anachronistic and inhumane policy of apartheid.

They highly commended the decisions taken by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Western Sahara, when it met in Monrovia, and reaffirmed that the solution to the conflict between the Saharawi people and Morocco lies in the application of the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU Summit, and the Nonaligned Movement Summit of Havana.

Addressing themselves to the situation in the Middle East, the two parties expressed their concern over the aggravation of tension in that region. The signing of the American-Israeli-Egyptian agreement at Camp David constitutes a danger for the freedom of the people of that region as well as for international peace and security. They reaffirmed their deep conviction that no just and lasting solution can be reached without involving the PLO, the only legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people; without recognizing the inalienable right of this people to form an independent state; and without Israel withdrawing from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

Continuing with an analysis of great international problems, the two delegations reiterated their unflagging commitment to the principles and objectives of nonalignment, and noted with satisfaction the increasing influence and the efficiency of this Movement, and its determination to realize the aspirations of peoples by bringing about peace, independence and justice.

Examining the situation of present international, economic relationships the two delegations reaffirmed their strong wish to pursue the struggle so that these relationships be transformed to ensure the establishment of a new, international economic order founded on justice and equality.

They warmly commended the efforts of solidarity and cooperation of African countries to realize the ideals of their people. They noted that the OAU remains the principal and irreplaceable instrument for the realization of the common objectives of liberty, progress and development, as defined in its Charter.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction that the visit of the True Whig Party delegation constitutes an important step towards the consolidation of ties between the two parties and peoples.

The delegation of the True Whig Party expressed great satisfaction at the warm reception accorded them during their visit to Algeria, and extended an invitation to the F.L.N. to pay an official visit to Liberia. This invitation was wholeheartedly accepted, and a date will be set later.

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

FRENCH LOANS--Mozambique has negotiated loans and credit lines totalling Ff600-million with French banks and official bodies, the country's central bank governor Segio Vieira said in Paris yesterday. Agreements signed involved the Economy Ministry, the government's export credit organisation, Coface, and a number of banks, notably Societe Generale, Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez and Banque de 'Union Europeenne.--Reuter. [Text]
[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Mar 80 p 21]

CSO: 4420

ALL ZANU (PF) CANDIDATES WIN SENATORIAL ELECTION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE 14 CANDIDATES backed by ZANU (PF) were all elected to the Senate by an electoral college of black MPs which met in the chamber of the House of Assembly yesterday.

Only one candidate nominated by the Patriotic Front, Mr Joseph Msika, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, was elected. His candidature had the support of ZANU (PF).

The Patriotic Front vice-president, Mr Josiah Chinamano, and the publicity secretary, Mr Willie Musarurwa, both long-standing nationalists, lost the election.

Both men had failed to gain seats in the House of Assembly when they stood in Mashonaland East electoral province in last month's independence election.

There was no election yesterday for the 10 white seats in the Senate, as all candidates nominated by the Rhodesian Front were declared elected unopposed at the close of nominations on Monday.

In another election at the Seke chief's hall, near Salisbury, the Mashonaland Council of Chiefs

voted into the Senate only one member of the previous Upper House, Chief E. T. Msikavanhu.

The Council also elected Chief Seke; Chief Chitanga; Chief Hwata and Chief Mashayamombe as new members of the Senate. The leader of ZUPO, former Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau, who joined the Patriotic Front before the election for the House of Assembly, lost his seat.

Others dropped from the Senate by the Mashonaland Council of Chiefs were former Senator Chiefs Z. Charumbira; S. Bushu and N. Mtoko.

But it was unclear if the former Senator Chiefs had sought re-election yesterday.

The Matabeleland Council of Chiefs also met yesterday and elected Chief Kayisa Ndiweni — the leader of the United

National Federal Party — Chief Dakamela, Chief Chingoma, Chief Mathe and Chief Mthozima to the Senate.

Chief Ndiweni, Chief Dakamela and Chief Chingoma were members of the last Senate. Former Senator Chiefs from Matabeleland now out of the Senate are Chief Sigola and Chief Nyati.

The next step in filling the 40-member Senate is the appointment by the Governor, Lord Soames, of six more Senators recommended by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Sources said last night Mr Mugabe would probably submit the names of the nominated Senators, likely to include Dr Bernard Chidzero, the Minister of Economic Affairs and Development-designate, today after Lord Soames returned.

Nominations for the Presidency have to be submitted to the nominations court by April 11. If more than one nomination was received, the source added, an electoral college of Senators and MPs would meet on April 14 or 15 to elect a President.

The election in the House of Assembly yesterday lasted 3 1/2 hours.

Absentee

A conspicuous absentee among the 10 MPs who did not take part was the former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Bishop Muzorewa, an MP for Mashonaland East.

The only other UANC MPs, Dr Silas Mwedawara and Mr Titus Mukaratirwa, took part in the election.

The new Senators are

Mr George Chirangandu; Mr Nyikadzino Chivendo; Mr Johnson Hungwe; Mr Lameck Makuenda; Mr Agrona Makunde; Mr Freddie Moyo; Mr Joseph Muka; Mr Muvema Ndhlovu; Mr Allec Ndhlovu; Mr Enos Nkala; Mr Denis Norman; Mr John Shoniwa; Chief Rekayi Tangwena; and Advocate Tati-sai Ziyambi.

The election of Mr Nkala, the Minister of Finance, Mr Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Muka, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, and Advocate Ziyambi, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, means that they retain their portfolios, as they are not members of the House of Assembly.

A crowd of about 200 people gathered outside Parliament Building as the election took place.

CSO: 4420

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER NHIWATIWA PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 6

[Article by Heather Silk: "Bridging the Gap Between Women and Their Aspirations"]

[Text]

If foundations are needed in the new Zimbabwe to bridge the gap between women and their aspirations, the new Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications is amply qualified to lay them.

Dr Naomi Nhwatiwa has a doctorate in communications. Dialogue is perhaps one of the most important aspects of the exercise.

But her qualifications go way beyond her very thorough education to the sort of person Dr Nhwatiwa is.

An animated and vital person, outspoken, a woman who works hard but within tradition, she feels strongly about the place of women in society, believes emphatically they should be up there alongside men.

"Many women are born and die before they know who they are," she says. "That is extremely disturbing."

"Therefore, I think a part of my responsibility — if I have to give anything back for what I have been given — is indeed to improve such a situation."

"In addition, we have a political party whose philosophy is towards the development of women."

Dr Nhwatiwa — a striking figure in black trousers and chic chiffon black blouse with a matching scarf tied loosely round her neck — sips her coffee in her ministerial office and talks of her own philosophies.

DEGREE

She was born in Umtali an undisclosed number of years ago. "I'm over 30," she says guardedly. "I'm past that period in life when people ask 'Where am I going, what have I done, what is the meaning of life?'"

She went to various schools before finally going to Solusi College in Bulawayo. Then, in the 60s, she left Rhodesia for the United States.

At Lincoln University, Nebraska, she did a BA degree with double majors in home economics and social science, specialising in nutrition and human development.

She moved to Wayne State University to do a Master's degree in development psychology which dealt with the physical, emotional and intellectual development of children.

Still with an unquenched thirst for education, she moved to the University of New York and did another Master's degree in counselling psychology.

She taught at the university while studying for her doctorate which she obtained last August.

Throughout this period Dr Nhwatiwa was politically involved.

"I was fairly active early in my life," she says.

"One of my teachers, the late Silas Chimuka, was a friend of the nationalist Benjamin Bwembu. He made a very powerful impression on me."

"But it would have been difficult to have been a student in Zimbabwe without being politically involved because of the amount of discrimination."

In the United States, Dr Nhwatiwa was involved in several areas of political activity. She was part of the Southern African liberation movement's refugee programme, a member of the African Students' Association and branch chairman for ZANU (PF) in Buffalo, New York.

she was elected to a national position in the party as "chairperson" of the ZANU (PF) Women's League in the North American district.

COMMITTED

Back in Rhodesia since January, Dr Nhlwathiwa now believes she has a dual responsibility: she is committed to using her skills and knowledge in the development of Zimbabwe; and she is determined to work for the recognition of women's potential.

Is this quietly spoken woman, whose serious nature is balanced with a quick and bubbling sense of humour, that American creation of women's liberationist?

"If women's liberation and women's emancipation mean the total involvement of women in the decision-making that has to do with our lives and the lives of the members of our community and extending to the world . . . then yes, I'm one of them," she smiles.

"If women had been encouraged to develop, if they had been listened to, if they had been trusted with responsibilities and allowed to carry them, I strongly believe that some of the problems plaguing the world would have been minimised.

"I say this because if you consider manpower, the people who contribute to the development of the country, the world, then it's a loss in terms of cost benefit if they do not utilise the contributions of women."

Dr Nhlwathiwa believes she has got to where she is today because of the ZANU (PF) policy that states a country is not free until its women are free to contribute to its development.

"The Government's policy is that men and women are equal and are also equal in their responsibility towards the development of the country . . .

"We are operating within a tradition that women should be seen but never heard. It is now the responsibility of women to help implement the ZANU (PF) policy. The opportunity is here for them. They need to take it."

She believes the route to this self-awareness is through education—" . . . self-knowledge as a contributing factor to the country; awareness of your own skills, your own environment and the part you can play in its development".

"How does a woman assert herself in a closed society? How does she deal with the multiple hurdles that involve the basic traditions of the society?"

"In this situation, you would look for some kind of education programme, dialogue.

"But women's development programmes should not be exclusive of men. If a woman is learning to express herself, she should learn within the sum of total society.

"I do not necessarily support what's called purely female developmental programmes. They are unrealistic."

Men, she says, have continually to prove themselves: that they are stronger, cleverer, better than women.

"That's a lot to ask from a human being," she says. "It creates a lot of strain."

'FREE'

"Biologically we are complementary beings. We actually complement each other. But socially, psychologically and physically we do not necessarily have to impose constraints on each other because of our sexual differences."

So the liberation of women, says Dr Nhlwathiwa, is in truth the liberation of men . . . from the shackles of having always to be the better.

"He is then free to accept his limits just as much as a woman can accept hers, without humiliation, embarrassment or social sanctions."

The Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications draws a breath.

"It is my hope," she says, "that sometime in the near future there will be many women in the higher echelons of the party and Government; that their experience will contribute in the mutual challenge."

Certainly Dr Nhlwathiwa in this role herself, cannot fail.

OPERATIONS HEAD ORDERED TO REPORT ON MISSING ZANLA MEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] A petition by a ZANLA commander, Mr Donny Haaneil, for an order compelling the Commander, Combined Operations, to disclose the whereabouts of 95 ZANLA members was granted by Mr Justice Smith in the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday.

Mr Haaneil brought the action last month calling on the commander to show who of the 95 men had been released from custody and their exact whereabouts.

Mr Haaneil was the commander of 118 ZANLA forces who were taken into custody by security forces at Kayara Army base camp on January 14. He claimed in his petition that after they were taken into custody various forms of pressure were applied to force them to tell the whereabouts of arms caches and to persuade them to change their political allegiance.

Mr Haaneil said he pretended to agree to support the UANC, but made his way to the ZANU (PF) office in Salisbury after he had been left unguarded.

Fifteen of the group were said to have been detained at Fort Victoria and seven in Gwelo under martial law. Mr A.R. McMillan, for the Commander, Combined Operations, told the court that the remainder were out of custody and were at liberty.

Mr Nick McNally, instructed by Scanlen and Holderness, for Mr Haaneil, told the court he had learnt that the 95 members had joined auxiliary forces and that between 15 and 20 had since absconded.

He said Mr Haaneil had reasonable grounds for apprehension that they had been forced to join the auxiliary forces.

Mr Justice Smith said that in the light of the information that some of the 95 men said to be at liberty were in the auxiliary forces, the respondent's reply that he was not compelled to disclose the whereabouts of people at liberty raised questions which needed to be answered.

Of the submission by Mr McMillan that the commander should be given an opportunity to file further affidavits, Mr Justice Smith said if such a course was adopted it would not satisfy Mr Haaneí, who would wish to hear from the men themselves.

"It seems to me that a far simpler and more satisfying way of resolving the matter would be to grant the petitioner the relief he seeks, and I can see no reason, bearing in mind that this is a matter affecting the liberty of persons, for refusing that relief."

He then ordered that the commander should disclose the whereabouts of the 95 men.

CSO: 4420

MARTIAL LAW LIFTED, GENERAL PARDON DECREED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

MARTIAL LAW has been lifted throughout the country today and a general pardon extended to all convicted of politically motivated crimes up to March 1 this year.

But no decision has yet been taken on the state of emergency introduced on the eve of UDI in 1965.

The Governor, Lord Soames, yesterday signed three legal instruments — prepared in consultation with the new Government—ending martial law imposed in stages over the past 18 months.

The move was "in pursuit of the policy of normalisation and reconciliation — drawing a line under the past — and enabling Zimbabwe to make a fresh start", said the Governor's spokesman, Mr Nick Fenn, last night.

All three instruments signed by Lord Soames yesterday will be published in the Government Gazette today.

"The Amnesty (General Pardon) Ordinance 1980 confers a free pardon for all politically motivated offences committed in the past up to March 1 1980, and for any act done in good faith under the authority of martial law," said Mr Fenn, who ends his tour of duty in Rhodesia on Tuesday.

Convictions

The latest amnesty ordinance extends indefinitely into the past and covers convictions before and after UDI up to the period immediately after the elections.

In the case of actions under the authority of martial law, the effect of the ordinance extends to today. Unlike the amnesty ordinance of December 21 last year, the actions which it covers are more widely defined.

Mr Fenn said the general pardon for political prisoners was irrevocable under the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution of Zimbabwe.

The Termination of Martial Law (Consequential Provisions) Ordinance, also signed yesterday, provides that sentences passed by martial law courts shall be treated as if they had been passed by an ordinary law court.

Release

"In most cases, these were in some measure politically motivated offences and the prisoner will, therefore, get the benefit of the amnesty and will be released," said the Governor's spokesman.

But those convicted of "straightforward criminal offences" and tried by martial law courts as a matter of convenience would remain in custody, "at least for the present", Mr Fenn added.

"This measure also provides that the lifting of martial law should not affect the validity of acts done in good faith under the authority of martial law while it was in force," he said.

Mr Fenn would only say that "some hundreds" were expected to benefit from the general pardon.

CSO: 4420

SIZABLE AMOUNT OF BRITISH AID REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE \$10 million British grant to Rhodesia was to "open an account" and a much larger sum — still undisclosed but thought to be about \$40 million — is expected to be authorised soon for a land resettlement programme and the re-establishment of rural schools, hospitals and stores destroyed or damaged during the war.

The Governor, Lord Soames, feels that the British Government's response to his request for aid for the country was reasonably gratifying, reports Martin Meredith of the London Sunday Times.

"All of my colleagues," said Lord Soames, "are being stretched and squeezed. Given the circumstances, I was pleased with the reaction."

Initially, the British Cabinet agreed to an immediate grant of \$10 million (£7 million).

"This was just so that they (the Rhodesians) could cash a cheque," said Lord Soames. "It is merely to open an account."

Proportion

Britain's aid will be only a small proportion of Rhodesia's requirements, but if coupled with contribution from America, West Germany and Scandinavia expected after independence, the amount will give the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, a useful start in coping with the crisis of expectation among the black electorate that has developed since his election victory.

Rhodesia's reconstruction and development needs after 15 years of sanctions and seven years of civil war, are in the region of more than \$700 million over the next few years.

Lord Soames's argument in London, says Meredith, was that Rhodesia was not a bottomless pit into which aid would have to be poured interminably,

but a going concern, once the ravages of war had been set straight.

Moreover, Mr Mugabe, though a strong socialist, was anxious to establish close links with the West and to use Western aid to develop a thriving Southern African multi-racial state which would have a beneficial impact throughout the region.

The Governor stressed last week that Britain was not attaching any "political strings" to its aid package.

He said at a special Press conference at Government House: "We don't

believe in that."

He denied Britain had jumped in swiftly with offers of aid to entice Mr Mugabe's Government away from any possible Russian influence.

"We merely responded to appeals for help from your Prime Minister," he said.

Aid includes military, Police, and civil service training.

Lord Soames said Policemen and Army officers might be sent to Britain for training, and a four-man BBC team would help restructure ZP.

CSO: 4420

MUGABE THANKS U.K. FOR CASH AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The task of stabilizing and developing Rhodesia will be made easier by the British Government's \$10 million grant, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

In a statement, Mr Mugabe thanked the British Government for the aid and assured it that his Government would apply itself diligently "to the urgent need to stabilize this country and to work towards its development and continued reconstruction.

"The task will be made that much easier by the gift and pledge you (the British Government) have extended to us and at the same time give momentum to the international appeal launched by the British Government for similar assistance from other countries," he said.

Gratitude

Mr Mugabe also expressed his, the Government's and the people of Rhodesia's gratitude to the Governor's military adviser, Major-General John Acland and the men he commanded.

The general and the men of the Commonwealth monitoring force he said, "were called upon to fulfill a role which was both challenging and unique. It is to their everlasting credit that they performed it in the highest traditions of the British Army."

Mr Mugabe added the country now looked forward to enjoying the same rapport with British Army personnel assisting in the training and integration of the security forces.

CSO: 4420

RHODESIA

WOMEN IN POWER--A NEW FORCE TO RECKON WITH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 80 p 12

[Text] It seems a very strange aspect of human psychology that the only significant advancement for women through the ages has come through what most of them hate and dread... war.

From the days of Boadicea down to Joan of Arc and the First World War, merely "reasonable" protests from women that they were entitled to equal human dignity with men brought little, if any, results--not even when they tied themselves to railings to get the vote.

Only in war conditions when men couldn't do without women's help were they grudgingly granted some of the rights they wanted.

Now, in Rhodesia, history seems to be repeating itself--and about time, too.

Women who fought in the bush with their men are making it very obvious that the former days of meek tribal submission will no longer satisfy the more forward-thinking of their sex.

Last week Mrs Olivia Muchena, the outspoken director of the UANC Women's League, said so in no uncertain terms.

She rightly condemned the "condescending" male habit of patronising women and quoted references to "women being wise not to press for the last word" when conducting their duties in Parliament (or, presumably, anywhere else) in present circumstances.

The plummy Victorian attitude towards the "little woman" is what has largely been wrong with decades of white rule in this country, where men posed larger than life and dismissed feminine protests against arrogantly dangerous decisions as "emotional."

Unfortunately, it is largely the women's own fault that their voices were not heard much louder and clearer in Parliament. They were lulled by too much comfort into leaving it all to the men.

Now the advent of Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation in the new Government, and her other women colleagues may help to redress the balance of too much male force instead of finesse.

But it seems a pity that white women have waited for so long for their black sisters to give a lead in the important field of women's influence. Less than a handful of white women have played any significant part in governing Rhodesia.

Now, perhaps, the forward-thinking women of Zimbabwe will play their part in guiding the new nation towards a more equal future for all.

CSO: 4420

NHONGO INSPECTS SITE OF ARCTURUS ATTACK

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

MR REX NHONGO, Commander-in-Chief of the ZANLA forces, visited Grazely Farm, Arcturus, on Saturday morning to investigate incidents of attacks in the area, a Police spokesman said yesterday.

The visit came after an elderly man and his sister were attacked on their farm on Saturday, a mining engineer was beaten up and a Police vehicle was stoned.

Residents in the Goromonzi-Arcturus area were advised yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had been appraised of the situation by Police. He was concerned and intended to take action, the Police spokesman said.

Police have arrested four men in connection with an incident which occurred at Gladstone Mine, Arcturus, at 5.30 p.m. on Saturday, when several people were beaten up.

NO ARRESTS

The Police spokesman added that no arrests had yet been made in connection with the assault on Goromonzi farmer Mr Peter Willoughby and his sister Phyllis. Investigations were continuing, he added.

In the Salisbury suburb of The Grange, two people were slightly injured when their car was stoned at about 6 p.m. yesterday by a crowd of about 30 or 40 people. A number of people in the crowd were wearing ZANU (PF) T-shirts, the Police spokesman said.

The car, with its driver, Mr Greg Lipp, of Haig Park, had stopped at a service station for refreshments when the crowd approached and began shouting abuse and hitting the car, the spokesman said.

When the car moved off, the crowd threw stones at it, damaging back and front fenders and the front windscreen and smashing the left front window.

TEARGAS

Two of the passengers, Mr Johnny Pieterse of Jameson Avenue East, and Mr Paul Bridle, of Greendale, both received small cuts to the face from flying glass. The crowd had dispersed by the time Police arrived and the incident was under investigation, the spokesman said.

In Borrowdale, Police used a small amount of teargas at a crowd of about 200 people when they refused to disperse from an illegal meeting.

The Police spokesman said that at about 3 p.m. the riot standby squad was called to a football ground behind a service station in Carrick Creagh Road after the crowd of ZANU (PF) supporters refused to disperse.

The meeting then broke up peacefully but reformed later. At about 3.15 the teargas was used to disperse it when further calls to stop the meeting were ignored, the spokesman said.

NEW CALL-UP RULES CLARIFIED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

MEN who have acknowledged their call-up papers will serve the full call-up if it overlaps April 1, the date on which the new call-up commitments will come into effect, a spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters said yesterday.

Any days served after that will be deducted from their 1980 commitment. Under the new measures, the commitment of men in the over 25 but under 38 age group will consist of a stand-by of a call-up of 30 days for the remainder of the year.

For those in the 38 to 49 age group, the commitment will be 15 days, if required, until September 30.

The spokesman said men in both these age groups could have their call-ups increased, but only on the authority of the Minister of Combined Operations.

He confirmed that the new measures applied to all members of the security forces, but that Police will be calling up men only as required, and not according to a type of flow chart.

"Continuous embodied volunteers will stay, provided they are wanted by the army, but men on short term contracts will be required to complete their contracts.

"Men in the territorial army, who run one-man businesses, will continue to serve but whatever their annual commitment was before April 1, it will be cut by two-thirds," he said.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs said those now serving their call-up in the national service unit of the Ministry will have to complete it.

"Those who have received call-up papers for April will not have to report for duty. The Home Affairs' force will be wound up completely."

CSO: 4420

MILITARY CALL-UP TALKS IN PROGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

OFFICIALS of the Private Sector Co-ordinating Committee have met representatives of the Ministry of Combined Operations to discuss the question of military call-ups.

After a second meeting yesterday a spokesman for Combined Operations said: "The matter is under review and there is no comment at this stage."

The employers' representatives appreciate that some level of call-up for territorials, particularly in the under-38 age group, is inevitable. The services of some skilled specialists may also have to be retained for some time.

ASSURANCES

But they believe that members of the territorial forces should be given some assurances as soon as possible.

"In broad terms, we believe that no territorial should be called up to undertake duties which can be performed by regulars," said a member of one of the organisations taking part in the discussions.

A statement promised by the Commissioner of Police, Mr Peter Allum, earlier this week on Police Reserve call-ups was not available yesterday. It is understood Police call-ups would be linked to the talks being held between the PSCC and the Ministry of Combined Operations.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER SAYS ECONOMY NEEDS RESTRUCTURING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE MINISTER of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Dr Bernard Chidzero, said yesterday the country's economy had to be restructured to achieve an equitable distribution of benefits and prevent a crisis of expectations.

Talking to reporters at his Salisbury hotel, Dr Chidzero, who arrived on Saturday, said the major priority of the new Government would be the resettlement of refugees and people displaced by the war.

The incoming Government would also have to tackle the land question and attend to the opening of hospitals, clinics and schools closed down during the "liberation war".

Dr Chidzero had a meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, during which he was advised of the tasks he would be expected to perform in his Ministry.

He said he expected to be released from his post as the deputy secretary-general of the United Nations' Conference on Trade and Development in a matter of weeks to assume his new post.

Dr Chidzero has worked for the United Nations for the past 20 years and yesterday said he had experienced "considerable difficulty" in accepting the offer of a Cabinet post.

"But I saw it as a challenge and call to duty," he added. He said the United Nations had conducted an economic survey of Zimbabwe—a complete analysis of the structure of the economy—at the request of both wings of the former Patriotic Front alliance.

Dr Chidzero, who has been outside the country for 14 years, except for brief visits in 1966 and 1978, felt that although he had studied the Zimbabwean economy "in broad contours" he had not lived here long enough to be able to grapple with the facts of the situation.

He said there had been a decline in the economy since 1974 and that the downturn had been due to the liberation war and the world-wide recession caused by the spiral in oil prices.

He said one of the challenges facing the new Government would be the creation of employment through projects that would absorb the people.

"We have to maintain domestic and foreign expansion. This country's economy has to be restructured so that we are not going to be faced with a crisis of expectations. There has to be an equitable distribution of benefits."

Although he said changes would have to come, Dr Chidzero felt that the present foreign exchange controls should be maintained.

SOURCES SAY MUTASA TO BE FIRST SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

A FORMER chairman of the Cold Comfort Society — the first interracial farming partnership in Rhodesia — Mr Didymus Mutasa, is to be the Speaker of the first Zimbabwe Parliament, according to well-informed sources.

Mr Mutasa, a former detainee in the ZANU (PF) deputy-secretary for finance and Member of Parliament for Manicaland.

Asked whether he knew of the appointment, which carries an annual salary of \$14 000 plus allowances, Mr Mutasa said: "I really do not know. We were told by the secretary to Parliament that the election of the Speaker will be on April 17. I am not aware who that will be."

In 1967 Mr Mutasa and a team of young Africans and Europeans bought Tynwald South farm, 10 km south of Salisbury, from Lord Acton, a former chairman of the then Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The purchase price of \$30 000 was given by the World Council of Churches. In a little more than two years they had turned the 88 acres into a productive farm.

Until after UDI, Mr Mutasa was a prominent civil servant with the Department of Conservation and Extension. He resigned in 1967 to set up the multiracial farm assisted by Mr Guy Clutton-Brock, a British-born theologian who was deported in 1971 for his involvement in nationalist politics.

In 1970 Mr Mutasa was detained by the Rhodesian Government. The following year, the Cold Comfort Society was declared an unlawful organisation and the farm was placed under liquidation.

In 1972 he was released on condition he left Rhodesia. He went into exile in Britain. His status was still that of a detainee and he was liable to be arrested if he returned.

In 1973 Mr Mutasa made history by becoming the first Rhodesian to sue the British Government for his illegal detention by the post-UDI Government of Mr Ian Smith.

He also sought a declaration from the court that his arrest and detention had been unlawful and that Britain had failed to protect him as a British citizen. The damages action was dropped by agreement six years after the case was first heard, and a High Court judge ruled that the requested declaration could not be made.

Until his return to Salisbury in January this year, Mr Mutasa has been living in Mozambique where he taught at refugee schools.

UANC MEETS TO DECIDE ON FUTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Top officials of the UANC, including its president, Bishop Muzorewa, met in Salisbury yesterday to "carry out a post-mortem of the election and map out the party's future course," said a statement.

It was the first UANC national executive meeting since the election, in which the party gained only three out of 80 seats.

All the party's 11 provinces were well represented and the meeting, chaired by Bishop Muzorewa, heard reports on the "general security situation" in all the electoral districts, said the statement over the name of the permanent secretary, Mr E. Razemba.

"It had been on the basis of similar reports that the president of the party had appealed to UANC members not to react violently," said the statement.

"In spite of provocation and intimidation against our members they nonetheless reacted positively."

The meeting challenged leaders of other parties "publicly to advise their members to stop harassing, intimidating and victimizing members of other parties."

Bishop Muzorewa and other members of the executive extended "most sincere and candid thanks" to all UANC members and sympathizers for their help during the election.

"The meeting passed a resounding vote of confidence in its president and party leadership and resolved itself to work diligently and remain wholly and totally united."

The ZDP will continue to function as a party and will criticize constructively those areas of the new Government's policies it feels are detrimental to the interests of the country, an official said in a statement yesterday.

Mr Archibold Ngcobo said the party's national executive had resolved to co-operate with the Government in the implementation of its policies, which the ZDP believed were in the interests of Rhodesia and its people as a whole.

DR CHIDZERO RETURNS, EXPRESSES OPTIMISM

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

ONE of the world's top economists, Rhodesian-born Dr Bernard Chidzero (53) arrived in Salisbury yesterday for a brief visit and said that the situation in Rhodesia had changed so drastically now that it gave real hope for the future.

Dr Chidzero was named by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, as Minister of Economic Development and Planning.

But, as deputy secretary-general of the United Nations trade and development conference, the international economist will need to be officially released from his United Nations duties in Geneva before he can take up the post.

He said in an interview at Salisbury airport yesterday: "The Prime Minister has asked me to join his Cabinet. I am here for a few days to discuss with officials the conditions under which I shall work and the tasks I shall be expected to perform, particularly the structure, organisation and other affairs of the post of Minister of Economic Planning and Development which I have been asked to fill."

He said there would be a period of waiting for the United Nations to agree to release him from his present duties.

"I hope it will be only a few weeks."

Dr Chidzero said he was involved with the very important question of promoting industrialisation in developing countries and the problems of opening up markets, particularly in adverse conditions such as unemployment and general world inflation.

SCOPE

The process of re-adjustment in Rhodesia might take some time, he said. "However, I believe there is ample scope for this country to advance and that there is room for everyone, black and white, with scope for public as well as private enterprise and initiative."

He added: "It is richly endowed with natural resources and we have a pool of natural skills which can, will and must be expanded. I think the future is hopeful. People here have faced up to hard times and the war with initiative. Now we have to succeed. We dare not fail."

After discussions with the Prime Minister and Government officials this week, Dr Chidzero will return to Geneva and complete his United Nations duties.

Later he will return with his French Canadian wife, Micheline. The couple have four children aged from 16 to 20, who are all studying abroad.

HEALTH MINISTER: WE'LL PROMOTE OUR TRADITIONAL METHODS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 80 p 7

[Text] The new Health Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, believes traditional herbal medicine has a vital role to play in the health services of Rhodesia.

Dr Ushewokunze said in an interview that the positive curative aspects of African medicine could supplement the "suppressive" facets of Western medicine in a unified system of health services in the country which would also include facilities offered by the mission hospitals and clinics and the state system.

The former ZANLA guerilla, who gave up a practice as a doctor in Bulawayo to fight in Rhodesia during the war, said he had researched tribal medicine for more than eight years.

"I did some research in African medicines from 1967 to 1975 and my provisional findings were that at least 55 percent of African herbal medicines were curative," said Dr Ushewokunze.

He said he had discovered that Western medicine had certain limitations in curing psychosomatic conditions. He said traditional African medicine could play a part in reducing the number of African mental patients in the country.

Healers

He said traditional healers excelled in psychosomatic medicine, and if it was to be used professionally in Rhodesia, it would have to be linked with psychiatry.

In dealing with insanity, he said an African healer would deal first with the psychological aspect of an individual's problem, "and added to this would be certain herbs which would act as a cure. So that in the final analysis the whole human organism has been treated," he said.

During the war, Dr Ushewokunze said, he had used African herbs as cures for wounds when in the bush, with very good results. "We have also got very good medicines for skin rashes and allergies," he said.

He developed his flair for African medicines from his great-grandfather, who was a soothsayer. He said it eventually fell on him to practice his great-grandfather's art, "but with a difference," he said, "in the sense that I took up Western medicine, but I did not want to forget what my grandfather used to do. Hence my research into African medicine so that I could combine the two."

He said he used to combine the two forms of medicine when he was practicing, and found that Western African medicine complemented each other.

Dr Ushewokunze said he wanted to promote African traditional medicine as so little was known about it. He would, eventually, recommend a research centre into African medicine to the Government.

"We have so many willing people who could man this type of unit," he said, "and I met many healers during my research from whom we could tap a lot of knowledge and information."

In introducing traditional medicine into the health services, he said all that would have to be done would be to "instruct the traditional healers into a bit of hygiene and dosage, and probably to cut down a bit of the ritual connected with the traditional healing art.

"But, if in the final analysis, the ritual aspect can help the psychological aspect of the person, all would be well and good," he said.

Dr Ushewokunze said the ultimate goal of his Ministry would be a unified health system starting at village level, with everyone getting a basic medical care and defined areas which hospitals and clinics would be responsible for.

Hopes

He said missionaries had held the health system together in the rural areas, which were worst affected by the war. "We are hoping that mission hospitals will see fit to bring back medical staff who left, or others who want to work in the rural areas," he said.

He also hoped that all the mission hospitals would reopen and additional clinics built. He said this would mean a decentralization of health services since the need was greatest in the rural areas. Eventually this would include a unified salary scheme.

"Medical assistants in the rural areas have been getting a very raw deal in terms of working conditions," he said.

Another problem the Ministry would have to overcome, would be the tendency for the University of Zimbabwe to lay an emphasis on humanities, with a low ratio of doctors graduating. He said this would have to be sorted out in conjunction with the other departments involved.

Mainstay

"Besides that," he said, "there is a tendency for graduates to immediately think of specializing, which annihilates the breed of general practitioners who should actually be the mainstay of any health system."

He felt that doctors should consider specializing after five years of general practice. "There should not be a rush to specialize," he said.

He said medicine has become geared to a capitalistic system. "What used to be an art, has become a status symbol. It used to be an honour to help and treat people and this is where we could learn from the traditional healers."

He said that with the cooperation of everyone involved, he did not foresee any difficulty in establishing a new health system. "With our ideas and my staff's cooperation, the changes we make will be as smooth as possible," he said.

"There will be no overnight changes--a journey of 1 000 miles begins with a step." He said he would be spelling out his health policy in the not-too-distant future.

Dr Ushewokunze studied medicine at Natal University, Durban, and graduated in 1963. Born in Marandellas and brought up in the Sinoia area, he said he is the son of "unschooled peasant farmers," with a long road ahead.

CSO: 4420

TSHELANYEMBA HOSPITAL REOPENS AS A CLINIC

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

TSHELANYEMBA, a Salvation Army hospital about 165 km south of Bulawayo near the Botswana border, has reopened as a clinic.

The hospital was forced to close down more than two years ago because of the war, as were several others in Matabeleland South.

Medical supplies were taken to the centre on Saturday, under the supervision of Lieut-Colonel Leonard Kirby and his wife Isobel, the Salvation Army officers who started building the hospital in 1950.

One ward of the hospital will be opened mainly for maternity cases, and the clinic, restarted last week, will continue to function after the centre officially regains its status as a hospital. It is hoped, by June.

GRANTS

"By then the new Government will be in full control and may be able to assist us with some grants," Colonel Kirby said.

At the moment, the hospital is virtually a shell of buildings, although some of its equipment, removed when the authorities advised the staff to move out in early 1978, has been returned.

Mattresses and several other articles which were locked up in the abandoned hospital for safe-keeping after the exodus of staff were stolen during the war by looters.

Many rooms were bricked up to avoid pillaging and must now be opened before they can be used.

"But we want to get the hospital going again as soon as possible," said Colonel Kirby. "This area has been devastated by the war and for years the nearest hospital or clinic has been at Kezi, more than 60 km away.

"It has been impossible for many of the people in the area to get treatment and there is an urgent need for it now."

Mrs Ida Sibanda, the only trained nurse at the hospital, said the queue for measles vaccinations at Kezi had been longer than voting queues in the election.

The influx of returning refugees from Bulawayo and Salisbury as well as Botswana, added to the problem.

And most of the refugees in the Kezi area had found their villages destroyed when they returned.

Said Colonel Kirby, who has come out from Canada to help with the refugee problem: "There must be at least 400 people in the area who need food, clothing and shelters from us."

THREE DOCTORS STILL SERVING IN TRIBAL AREAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts]

SEVEN years of war have so reduced the level of medical services in rural areas that the three resident doctors remaining are faced, one would think, with a mission impossible.

The medical missionaries, Dr Maria Eder and Dr Hannah Davis, operating for the Roman Catholic Church, and Captain (Dr) James Watt for the Salvation Army, are all who remain of about 50 mission doctors before the war ravaged the tribal areas.

The women, Dr Davis at St Luke's in the Lupane area, north of Bulawayo, and Dr Eder at St Anne's in the Brunepg area, south-west of Bulawayo, are the only doctors who have stayed at the hospitals throughout the war. Dr Watt returned in January this year.

RESEARCH

Dr Watt, who is chairman of the Association of Rhodesian Church-related Hospitals (ARCH) and superintendent of Howard Institute Hospital near Glendale, said research had shown that the three doctors were serving five times the population that 500 doctors served in urban areas.

Just over half the country's mission hospitals and clinics were closed by the war, he said in an interview. But despite this, 40 percent of hospital beds in the country were on missions, and together with about 10 percent in Government district hospitals and clinics, constituted the total number of beds serving the rural areas.

Medical care as far as the Government had been concerned was to serve the urban areas and then extend their services from there, he said.

"Although the Government would have loved to have had doctors and nurses serving in the rural areas, they would not go."

The Ministry of Health had, however, been very helpful in supporting mission work and had been as generous as possible.

Dr Watt said that in the future ARCH would be looking towards a unified health system, incorporating the Ministry of Health.

At the moment there is an overlapping of services in places. "One hospital might do vaccinations, then a mobile team from another authority will do the same area, with other areas untouched."

He believes that with a unified health scheme the country should be divided into areas, with a hospital taking full responsibility for its area, preventive and curative medicine included.

The unified health scheme should also equalise staff benefits — with mission employees earning the same as their counterparts in urban hospitals. Staff should be transferred through all hospitals with a common salary and pension scheme. "People should not be penalised for working in rural areas."

He said that at the moment salaries and working conditions on missions were lower than in Government hospitals, because Government grants for missions were limited.

"Missions have been able to operate on low budgets because of dedicated staff members, mostly black, who have been prepared to work for less than they would normally get, under extremely difficult conditions."

In spite of poorer working conditions, he said, mission hospitals had aspects to offer which district and urban hospitals did not. "Mission hospitals are based in the rural areas, so anyone training there would have their whole education in the tribal areas—where they would be working."

The other aspect was a Christian ethic—emphasis to medical care. "We feel there is a higher motivation to Christian work. We find that a person will change from being self-centred to caring deeply for others after they have trained with us."

When the sole motivation was pay and working conditions, they did not make good nurses or medical assistants.

ARCH was interested in approaching medicine "from a grass roots level". Instead of people coming to the medical care, the medical care should go out to them — via medical assistants and health workers who lived in the villages with the people.

"This way we can prevent many people from having to come into hospital." A measles vaccine would cost \$1, whereas to treat a child with measles would cost \$15.

Village health workers could refer patients to clinics or mission hospitals, which in turn could refer them to district or urban hospitals.

Dr Watt said this approach was opposite to that normally taken in

medicine. Medical assistants, nurses, and doctors, would be trained in urban hospitals with the hope that medical care would filter down to the people.

"With medicine starting in the rural villages, it would be possible to offer a basic medical care to everybody, and not at great expense," he said.

With the war over, Dr Watt said most of the missions and clinics wanted to reopen or expand. Howard Institute Hospital had already reintroduced the training school and now hoped to bring back all the missionaries. Elim Mission near the Mozambique border would open as a clinic, but did not expect missionaries to return.

Dr Watt hoped the new Government would place an even greater emphasis on the care of people in the rural areas.

But there would be a delay before the missions could open again, because estimates and Government grants have to be dealt with first. He expected them to open in June or July at the earliest.

Oxfam had offered doctors and nurses, most of whom were working in Cambodia, to the Rhodesia missions. "With that sort of experience they should be able to deal with just about anything."

"We look forward to building up the medical services in the rural areas. The missions have been working in close co-operation with the Ministry of Health, but we hope to strengthen the co-operation with the new Ministry of Health — working in rural areas is a beneficial experience to anyone," said Dr Watt.

WHITES LOOK TO FUTURE, BITTERNESS STILL EXISTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Mar 80 p 5

[Article by Anne Marie du Preez]

[Text]

THE MODERATE stance taken by Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister designate of Zimbabwe/Rhodesia, has had a definite calming and positive effect on Whites in Rhodesia.

Although there is still a certain amount of underlying bitterness on both sides, the overall feeling is one of goodwill and optimism.

It would be too much to expect everybody to adapt immediately to the new situation. On both sides members of the population bear a grim reminder to the recently ended war. Many men still display bandages and plaster casts or hobble along on crutches. Many, more unfortunate than their comrades, have been disabled for life and thousands have given their lives.

And yet, a surprising rationality is displayed by Blacks and Whites alike. Now that the war is over they want, above all, to lead a normal life.

While some Whites have a "wait and see" attitude, a great number of them have expressed a positive view to the present situation and trust in the future of the country under the leadership of Mr Robert Mugabe.

Certain Whites have even expressed discontent with what they call "the misleading propaganda" fed to the Whites over the last fifteen years.

"We have been led to believe that Mugabe is a monster and now he is proving himself to be everything but that. That makes one think. We have been fighting a bitter war and many of us have lost relatives and friends. Now we are beginning to have second thoughts about the validity of the war. It seems that we have been fighting a cause that never existed", says Mr D., a farmer.

There definitely are people planning to leave the country, although the majority seem to be waiting for independence to see what will happen. Many others would have liked to leave if they could get their money and possessions out of the country.

However, the general view seems to be one of careful optimism. Thousands of Whites have been in Rhodesia for up to three generations. They love the country and don't want to go anywhere else. And they are loyal.

"We have been more than happy to stick around while

all was well. How can we now want to leave the country when it needs us most? The war is over and we must realise that they were fighting for a cause as we were. There has been a lot of suffering on both sides but we must try and forget that and build a future together". Mr J. B., a member of the security forces.

One of the more important concerns is one about education. Many parents feel that the standard of education will drop once all the schools do away with segregation.

However, we should keep in mind that a free society claims equal opportunity for all its people, remarked one parent. "In the past Black children have been deprived of an advanced educational system. Isn't it only fair that they be given the same opportunities as White children, even if it does mean a temporary sacrifice on the part of the Whites?"

Another area of concern is the one about the disowning of personal property, but Mr Mugabe has assured Whites that only unused land will come into consideration. Mr Ian Smith supported this statement by Mr Mugabe and added that he has been urging land-owners all along to make proper use of their property and that it is realistic now to put such land to use in another field.

A steady stream of Whites are returning to the independent Black African States which they have fled from in the past. And some of those states hold a bloody and painful memory for many Whites. That seems all the more reason for Whites in Southern Africa to throw their weight into trying now for peaceful settlement and a secure future in Zimbabwe/Rhodesia, SWA/Namibia and South Africa.

CSO: 4420

'HERALD' OPINION, COMMENTARY GIVEN

Gap Between Whites and Blacks

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 80 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE word "gap" has a significant and peculiar meaning for Rhodesian whites.

Those taking the gap for fear of changes that have often not occurred, and might not do so, are taking a negative line. The need to take a positive line over another kind of gap was stressed on Friday by the new Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Shamuyarira, when he said whites must close the social and economic gap that exists between them and blacks.

He has returned to this country after many years away. In his absence there have been desirable improvements in white and black attitudes. But his conclusion that there is still much to be done can hardly be questioned.

There are still many whites who have outdated concepts about the capabilities of black people, or indeed those of other colours or origins. Many whites have not yet met and talked to—let alone worked or dined with—well-educated and qualified blacks who have proved themselves.

These whites, knowing only servant and labourer classes, are unaware that the social and economic gap has been closed by some, or at least is of small dimension. And this coming together has not meant the end of the world.

The economic gap can and must diminish rapidly. There are going to be changes, and more black men and women will fill high positions. This the whites must accept. The new order will present an enormous challenge to many of them.

They will also need, and deserve, honest assurances from the new Government that their presence, and the invaluable contribution they make, are not only welcome but essential.

The social gap will take longer to close, because acceptance of different social customs and ethnic traditions is not easy.

Despite all that has happened there are good race relations in this country, and these must not only continue but improve in the new circumstances. But all races must play their part.

Dr Shamuyarira's speech should be widely read. His message is clear: Bridge the gap, don't take it.

Ethanol Plant, Tobacco Auctions

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE installation of the ethanol plant at Triangle in the face of great difficulties is an achievement of which all concerned can be proud.

Initially the fuel blend will be 15 percent ethanol with regular petrol, producing a mixture with the octane rating of premium petrol.

Tests have been made in this country with cars using this blend, and the overall conclusion seems to be that most motorists will not know the difference in performance compared with a straight petrol.

But a copy of a report obtained by the Herald and published last week shows that these tests have thrown up various problems that could affect the running of some cars. There was mention of chokes and idling speeds needing adjustment, and certain rubber and plastic fuel lines might swell and soften.

This report has not been issued to the public officially, but it is not too early to tell motorists exactly what might happen through use of the blend, with specific references to makes and models of cars.

Cautious motorists will want to know over what period fuel lines, for example, might be affected, and be assured that the necessary impervious replacements can be obtained.

There may be other factors connected with the blend of which motorists are unaware. And they would certainly like to know whether the extensive use of regular petrol will result in a reduction in the price of the blend, and also whether there will be any increase in the ration.

WHEN the tobacco auctions went into hiding at UDI, something went out of the life of Salisbury.

The floors, with their famous auctioneers and orderly bustle, were said to be the biggest in the world. As such, they were an attraction for locals and tourists alike.

Some at least of that atmosphere is due to return on April 8, when open auctions will be resumed.

While who bought what during the sanctions years remains a secret, the public cannot know to what degree the old-established buyers will try to get back into the market.

But it must be assumed that Rhodesian growers and sellers have not lost their touch and have kept pace with changing smoking trends in various countries, and with medical warnings.

Tobacco may not feature as prominently in the country's economy as it once did, but it should now have a good chance of doing better than it has in recent years.

Reconstruction Aid

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

TENS of millions of dollars will be needed to help the new State of Zimbabwe in its task of reconstruction after the setbacks to the development of the rural areas during the years of war.

Britain's initial offer of \$10 million is a start and a very welcome one. It is being seen as the forerunner to considerably larger sums of money which will be made available to Zimbabwe from Britain and other sources including the United States.

These contributions should not be regarded as handouts. They should be looked on as investments in a determined effort to create a stable, flourishing non-racial country in Africa whose very existence will be in the interests of world peace.

A leading member of the new Government, Dr Chidzero, had some sensible words to say on the subject of development when he arrived for a short visit before finally relinquishing his post with the United Nations conference on trade and development.

He saw ample scope for advancement in a country rich in natural resources with a pool of skills already here. The process of readjustment could take time but the future was hopeful.

Dr Chidzero's positive approach — "Now we have to succeed. We dare not fail" — is an attitude which everyone would do well to adopt.

A commitment of this kind will see us through difficulties. Waiting for things to go wrong will ensure that they do.

End of Call-ups

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

A SIGH OF RELIEF will have gone up from hundreds of territorials on learning yesterday that, for the most part, call-ups are now a thing of the past.

Military service has become so much a part of our way of life in recent years that many of those involved will probably find it hard to absorb the full significance of their new-found freedom. But we have no doubt that wives, families and employers will rejoice with them now that their onerous, dislocating and often dangerous commitments are to end.

With the war virtually over, a gradual dismantling of the call-up system was, of course, fully expected and is fully justified. Even with large numbers of men from all three armies being stood down as part of the present restructuring exercise, we shall have a permanent force quite big enough for our needs.

Indeed, one wonders whether it really is necessary for the men at present doing their national service to complete the full 12 months. Would something like four months (which used to be considered enough for training purposes) not be sufficient, especially since these young men are the victims of an unlucky draw?

Call-ups have often been extremely wasteful, bearing in mind the heavy burdens of make-up pay, back-up expenses, the dislocation to the private sector and the unproductive nature of some "military" assignments.

There is no doubt at all that the money now to be saved can be used to far better advantage.

CSO: 4420

REPORTAGE ON WORKERS', TEACHERS' STRIKES

Two Strikes End, Unrest Continues

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 3 500 workers came out on strike yesterday in continuing industrial unrest in several centres.

All but one of the demands by the strikers were for higher wages, and only two of the companies managed to settle the disputes yesterday, a spokesman for the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare said in a statement.

At the WRS Electronics and Cabinet factory in Salisbury, 390 employees stopped work for the second time in two days when negotiations with their management over a strike on Wednesday failed.

Workers still striking for higher wages by last night were: 260 from Kariha Batteries in Gwelo; 200 from the Cold Storage Commission in Gatooma; 1 530 from the David Whitehead spinning mill in Gatooma, who were also demanding shorter working hours; 250 from Quod Con. of Salisbury; 30 from John Sisk of Salisbury; and 900 from Bata Shoe Co. in Gwelo.

Negotiations yesterday between Bata management and employees failed and at 3 p.m. the workers were told to return to work this morning or they would be discharged, the statement said.

Eight employees of Bowline Furniture, of Salisbury, were discharged after a 156-man strike yesterday in demand of wage increases.

Strikers at Kariha Batteries were demanding a minimum wage of \$60 a week.

A spokesman for the management of the WRS factory said the workers had said they wanted "virtually double pay".

National Foods last night denied a report from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare that 200 of their workers in Salisbury were still out on strike, according to Iana.

A statement broadcast on television said the strike was over by lunch-time yesterday.

The longest lasting of the week-old wave of strikes — three days at Cone Textiles — was settled yesterday morning when the 900 strikers returned to work at 7 a.m.

A statement from the president of the Association of Rhodesian Industries, Mr John Hillis, said the association was "gravely concerned over the sudden rush of illegal strikes throughout industry".

"I would draw the attention of all concerned to the proper machinery for settling industrial disputes which is so ably regulated by the Industrial Conciliation Act."

ADAMANT

He said he had approached the Government, which was adamant that the correct legal procedures be adhered to.

Mr R. M. Gwavava, of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Unions, said the strikes were "spontaneous actions arising from the fundamental problem of the Zimbabwean workers' inability to live on the current level of wages".

He said the settlement of wage claims required the Government's immediate attention to find "common ground between workers and management".

The situation could only be inflamed by threats and discharging of workers.

Our Bulawayo correspondent reports that trade union leaders in Bulawayo were busy yesterday appealing to members not to take part in work stoppages.

Mr Charles Pasipanodya, joint general secretary of the National Union for the Clothing Industry, said: "There are high anticipations because we have a new government."

"The whole thing has been exaggerated. They were not strikes, anyway, merely work stoppages. The situation is now under control. The workers know they must take their problems through the right channels," he said.

Labor Minister's Views

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

AS senior Government officials worked around the clock to solve disputes which have resulted in a series of unofficial strikes in many centres of the country, the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Kumbira Kangai, told strikers in Salisbury they had caused a "highly undesirable disturbance" in the economy.

"Workers have specific channels through which they can air their complaints but at the moment they are going about things in the wrong way," said Mr Kangai.

While he sympathised with the complaints of workers, he disapproved of their strike action. He said on a tour of five factories in Salisbury's industrial sites yesterday

STILL OUT

Nearly 2300 workers from 10 factories returned to work yesterday, at the end of the first week of industrial unrest, according to a statement from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Only 384 men—from Gatooma Municipality and the Gwelo-Selukwe Rural Council—were still out on strike last night, said the statement.

But many other workers were dismissed, including 3200 from the Bata shoe factory in Gwelo.

Although several reasons have been given for the strikes, most workers are demanding more pay or a refund of pension deductions.

Mr Kangai said Government officials were "working round the clock" speaking to striking workers, trade unionists and employers in the hope of a return to normal conditions.

He said the Government was in the middle of a transitional period and did not want trouble at such a "delicate time".

PROBLEMS

One of the most pressing problems facing the new administration was the rehabilitation of thousands of refugees still outside the country and to achieve this it was essential that the nation maintain its economic stability, he said.

Party officials were trying to convince workers to return to their jobs while at the same time making it clear to employers that the Government disapproved of the policy of "mass firing".

"That just adds to the unemployment problem," said the Minister.

He believed there were various reasons for the unrest, but discounted the possibility of a conspiracy.

He blamed agitators for starting the trouble, but could not identify them.

"There are people who are starting trouble for the sake of it. They are starting rumours saying that the Government will nationalise all existing pensions which is utter nonsense," he said.

He thought the rumour mongers probably owed allegiance to a political party which had lost in the general election. Others initiating unrest were "subversive parts within the worker element."

He also spoke of the expectation which had followed the election result and which had led people to expect immediate change.

Party officials were making the point to the workers that the Government had not yet assumed power.

"We are familiarising ourselves with the functions of the various departments. It is incorrect for the workers to think this Government can initiate the desirable changes at the moment," he said.

He said trade unionism in Rhodesia would be guided by a policy still to be determined. He said a great deal of work and study was necessary before any positive changes could be implemented. Nothing would change before the Government took office.

He emphasised that the lot of the worker was one that needed improvement and that beneficial change would be forthcoming. But it might not be as radical as some people expected. Those clamouring for shorter working hours had the wrong attitude, he said.

A ZANU (PF) official, Mr Kenneth Manyonda, who was with the Minister, said the stoppages were the result of a "gross misunderstanding and lack of communication between management and the workers for years".

"The workers have had their grievances kept submerged for years, and these are now coming up with the new power they feel they have."

Official Addresses Teachers

(Herald) THE HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

UNSATISFACTORY salaries and working conditions were problems facing untrained teachers all over the country and the incoming Government would look into them, a ZANU (PF) official, Mr John Machokoto, told teachers at the Highfield Community School yesterday.

Mr Machokoto was addressing members of staff after Wednesday's strike by teachers over a pay dispute.

The teachers are asking for a minimum salary of \$200 a month but school authorities say such an increase would mean an increase in school fees which parents could not afford.

The dispute sparked off trouble in which school property was damaged by students.

Mr Machokoto said: "A ZANU (PF) Government promises it will improve conditions, but we are against destruction of school property because this should be preserved for future generations."

ELEMENTS

In the wake of recent incidents, he said, his party believed there were elements who were encouraging destruction so as to discredit ZANU (PF).

He told the teachers his party had sent him to ask them not to strike and that they should advise students to behave responsibly.

But he had noticed that there was a big gap between school management and teachers and it was this gap that had to be closed.

"You must work together and students should not get involved in your affairs," he said. He sympathised with the teachers and hoped the dispute would be solved.

Gatooma Workers Strike Again

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] More than 1 000 workers at the David Whitehead spinning mill in Gatooma went back on strike yesterday, hours after returning to work.

The 1 530 workers first went on strike last week, but returned to work yesterday morning after the Minister of Labour, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, addressed them on Monday.

He managed to get them to form a committee which negotiated with management for about three hours.

However, on their return to work, they demanded to be paid for the time they were on strike, and when management refused, they walked out again at 2 p.m.

3 000 OUT

A spokesman for the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare said yesterday about 3 000 workers were still on strike from five companies around the country.

Municipal workers in Gatooma, who have been on strike since Thursday in support of higher wages, had still not re-

turned to work yesterday.

The Mayor, Mr Rex Guest, told the Herald that dustbins in the town had not been cleared for five days and the residents had now been asked to burn their rubbish.

There was an even greater problem in Rimuka where the communal lavatories had not been cleared and sewage was flowing in the streets. The beerhalls had been closed.

The Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr Robson Manyika, spoke to the strikers and helped form a 10-man delegation which met Mr Guest.

They demanded a minimum labourers' wage of \$75 a month, but Mr Guest told Mr Manyika the municipality could not meet this.

Before leaving for Salisbury last night, Mr Manyika told Mr Guest all would be well today and the men would return to their jobs.

The 96 workers who went on strike at the North West Bakery in Salisbury on Monday afternoon because they were dissatisfied with their working conditions, had still not returned to work yesterday.

IN PROGRESS

Negotiations, however, were in progress, the Ministry spokesman said.

The situation at Temper Tools in Bulawayo, where 134 workers are out on strike, was similar, he said.

In Hartley, 193 men employed by the municipality did not start work yesterday morning.

However, they had returned to work by midday after mediation by ZANU (PF) officials travelling to Gatooma with Mr Manyika.

The men have been invited to make representations for wage increases to the municipalities Industrial Board next month.

The 1 800 employees at the Bata shoe factory in Gwelo, who went on strike last Wednesday, and who were paid off on Friday, returned to work yesterday morning.

In terms of loss of production, the strike had cost about 140 000 pairs of shoes.

At Kariba Batteries in Gwelo, where 260 men had been out since Thursday and were paid off on Monday, work resumed as all the men returned to work yesterday and were reinstated.

Two other concerns in Gwelo had strikers return to work yesterday. They were Charles W. Hall, hosiery manufacturers, where 100 men returned, and the Gwelo-Selukwe Rural Council, which paid off 34 men on Monday. Twenty-four of them were reinstated yesterday.

At Lilford Farm in Gatooma, owned by Mr D. C. "Boas" Lilford, 35 workers had returned to work. The stoppage had been because workers said their scale of ration food and clothing was inadequate.

PM Deplores 'Inexcusable' Situation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

THE industrial strikes which were continuing around the country yesterday were "quite inexcusable" and the loss of production was to be "deplored", the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said last night.

In an address to the nation broadcast on radio and television, Mr Mugabe hit out at the bakery strikes by saying the resultant shortage of bread and the spoiling of dough, "with so many hungry people in our land, is nothing short of criminal".

He also referred to the recent outbreak of violence around the country and assured the people that he would give the Police whatever authority was necessary for them to act effectively and with the least possible delay to stamp out lawlessness and violence and bring the offenders before the courts.

He urged everyone to put their minds to the independence preparations and arrangements and refrain from any actions that might jeopardise or disrupt them.

"We must show our distinguished visitors from other countries that we can conduct ourselves and our affairs properly and peacefully," he said.

Mr Mugabe assured people they had no reason to fear for their pensions as all were protected by the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution.

"The Government is totally committed to protecting not only the right to receive but also the right to remit a pension," he said.

The full text of his speech was:

"The purpose of my address to you this evening is to focus on the mounting evidence of widespread, and in some cases systematic attempts which are politically motivated, to bring about a breakdown of law and order.

"Most of you will by now be aware of the type of incidents involved — these fall into the general categories of assault, stonings, intimidation, abduction and malicious injury to property.

"At the same time we are also witnessing a disturbing trend in labour unrest and I would like to say a few words in regard to what has taken place over the past week.

Whilst I appreciate and sympathise with the aspirations of the lower paid workers I must make it quite clear that the action they have taken recently will not advance their cause. In fact, they are harming themselves and, worse, they are harming our country and the people in it.

The loss of production in many factories is to be deplored and when it comes to essential services, the resultant shortage of bread, and the spoiling of many thousands of dollars' worth of dough, with so many hungry people in our land, is nothing short of criminal.

Procedures

"I must emphasise to those concerned that there are clearly defined procedures which must be used when a dispute arises and no employee, or employer for that matter, may take the law into his own hands and taken action which results in serious loss to both parties and thereafter to the country as a whole.

The industrial legislation in our country requires that any party to a dispute must go through the conciliation procedures as laid down, before it may take strike action. If this is done, there is an extremely good chance that the differences which have arisen will be resolved. Hasty action can only result in deadlock and this cannot be tolerated.

"Whether conditions of service in your industry are controlled by employment regulations or an industrial agreement, the officers of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare or the designated agents of the industrial councils are at all times ready to help or to give advice when you need it.

"In these circumstances the action taken recently is quite inexcusable and I must request that it ceases now before irreparable harm is done to your country.

Close look

"Having said that, let me hasten to reassure workers that the Government has taken cognisance of their grievances and, as a matter of priority, is looking closely at the present wage structures with a view to improving them wherever possible in the immediate future.

"To turn now to the incidents I mentioned earlier. Through the Press most of you will be aware of the attacks on an elderly couple on a farm in the Arcurus area, as well as the attack on a mining engineer, and only last night, news of a brutal grenade attack in Mabvuku Township, resulting in the deaths of three children, as well as numerous injuries.

"In addition, we have received reports from several tribal trust lands of serious incidents of banditry and there have been two reports of lawlessness from predominantly white suburbs, as well as mounting unrest in some townships. All these incidents I deplore, and regret the harm suffered by persons who have become victims of such actions.

Stamp out

"The primary function of my Government is to ensure the permanence of peace through the maintenance of law and order. In achieving this objective it is the duty of the Police to take whatever measures are necessary to stamp out lawlessness and violence and bring the offenders before the courts. I assure you that I shall give the Police whatever authority is necessary to act effectively and with the least possible delay.

"Whilst my Government is concerned with all aspects of the country and the well-being of the people, its main preoccupation at the moment is

the preparation and arrangements for the forthcoming independence celebrations.

"In order that plans may go ahead smoothly, I urge you all to address yourselves to this immediate task in the spirit of togetherness and peace and beg you to refrain from any actions that may jeopardise or disrupt them.

"We must show our distinguished visitors from other countries that we can conduct ourselves and our affairs properly and peacefully.

"In my recent address to the nation, I outlined my ideals and aspirations for the future of our country. My dedication to bringing about a realisation of those ideals is absolute, but I need your help. The reaction from every quarter to that address has been most encouraging.

"However, subsequent meetings I have held with leading figures in both the private and public sectors (including the security forces) have suggested that my address was inadequate because no specific reference was made to pension rights.

"I did not think that it was necessary to do so, but because of the views that have been expressed I wish to take this opportunity to allay any fears in this regard.

Pensions

"All pensions are protected by the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution agreed at Lancaster House. My Government is totally committed to protecting not only the right to receive, but also the right to remit a pension.

"My appeal this evening is to all communities and in particular to those persons and organisations, political or otherwise, who are in a position of influence to impress upon their followers the need for tolerance and patience in this crucial period of our history and in keeping with the accepted principles of democracy enshrined in our Constitution.

"Let me be the first to say that no one is blameless, least of all elements within my own party, and I shall be personally seeing to it that the message is brought home in the strongest possible terms.

"Zimbabwe is blessed with a tremendous expansion potential in which we can all share. Let us not ruin it by hasty, ill-considered actions that in the end benefit no one.

"The time for retribution is over; now is the time for reconciliation, reconstruction and nation-building. Let us set aside our differences once and for all and pull together and I assure you the prize is great."

CSO: 4420

LABOR UNREST HITS NINE MORE FIRMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

NINE more firms were affected by industrial unrest yesterday, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. But employees of four other companies had returned to work.

Factories affected by strikes yesterday included Dainy gold mine near Chokani, the Bata Shoe Company at Gwelo, the Grain Marketing Board at Asandale, Consolidated Textiles in Bulawayo, Sparrow Garments in Umtali, and the Salisbury firms of Paramount Clothing, Roberts Construction, WRS Electronics and the WRS Cabinet factory.

About 110 employees of Consolidated Textiles stopped work in the morning but restarted after discussions with the management.

About 1500 Dainy Mine workers were given an ultimatum and a 7 p.m. deadline to return to work or be discharged. By about 8.15 p.m. the personnel manager of the mine, Mr George Lee-Bell said that a "vast majority" of those due to begin the night shift had reported for duty.

Our Midlands representative reports from Gwelo that production never got going yesterday at the Bata factory which employs about 2400 people, when the entire workforce — but not the management staff — went on strike.

The workers, who were sitting down outside their places of work in the factory, all went home at about 1.30 p.m. when it rained.

The managing director Mr J. A. G. Fraser, said yesterday afternoon: "They wanted more pay but they haven't even stipulated an amount and are not prepared to negotiate. We had already told them before this that Government policy on wages would be observed by the company."

Mr Fraser said he thought the strike would be sorted out fairly quickly and thought the new Government would probably do something about it.

"The unfortunate part about this strike is that we have no idea what they want, apart from more money," he said.

A Police spokesman said the Bata workers declined to work and wanted more pay, but they refused to appoint a delegation to negotiate.

with the management and the management refused to negotiate with a crowd. There were no disturbances.

During the morning local ZANU (PF) officials talked with the crowd and tried to persuade the men to go back to work. They were unsuccessful but were well received.

There were no reports of industrial unrest in Que Que, Selikwe or Shaban.

A Ministry statement said that at the Grain Marketing Board 130 workers went on strike. They were given the option of being reinstated in the afternoon or being paid off.

DISMISSED

Paramount Garment Works dismissed 380 strikers after reconciliation attempts failed.

About 420 workers at Roberts Construction company have called a "go slow".

The strike at the WRS Electronics factory was called off after talks between the management and staff. At the WRS Cabinet factory about 120 workers are still on strike.

The 142 employees of Sparrow Garments returned to work after negotiating with the company's management.

Yesterday four other companies had resolved their labour disputes.

At Fashion Enterprises, Concorde Clothing, Tubes and Pipes, and the Rhodesian Weaving Mills in Bulawayo, the workers had returned to work.

At Crittall-Hope, all 180 strikers were dismissed.

On the third day of a strike, nine members of

Cone Textiles labour force formed a delegation and met the owner of the factory, Mr Vic Cohen, and senior members of his staff.

They agreed that the 900-member force would return to work at 6 a.m. today if their grievances against a senior employee were examined.

Mr Cohen said he would be meeting senior employees, two members of ZANU (PF), and three members of his workers' committee to "thrash out" the workers' grievance.

Two African trade union leaders yesterday urged workers to use recognised negotiating channels before resorting to unlawful actions.

BYPASS

The president of the African Trades Union Congress, Mr Phineas Sithole, said the strikes were an attempt by some workers to bypass the industrial reconciliation system by appealing directly to the Government for higher wages.

He said the strikes were a reflection of the political climate and not of the industrial situation.

"This is an attempt by the workers to bypass the industrial conciliation system and appeal directly to the Government for higher wages. The process of industrial negotiation in this country is slow and they want immediate action."

He said no approach had been made by workers in any of the unions he represented.

"I do sympathise to some extent with the strikers as their aspirations have not been met."

He said there was a danger that many workers would push for higher wages "as a matter of course" without realising the need for a corresponding increase in productivity.

He called for greater Government involvement in trade unionism, such as running union leadership courses "so that unions are fully equipped to discharge their task".

The publicity secretary of the Zimbabwe Federation of Labour, Mr A.J. Shoko, said negotiation for the improvement of workers' conditions would take place only when the new Government was installed.

"It is natural for the workers to behave as they have because of high expectations about improvements which the new Government pledged to undertake," he said in a statement.

"Nevertheless, the ZFL urges all workers to utilise and exhaust all the existing channels of communication before they take action."

A spokesman for ZANU (PF), Mr Justin Nyoka, said yesterday the strikes did not indicate that the Government was facing a "crisis of Expectation."

"This is no crisis of expectation because most of the workers, who are ZANU (PF) supporters anyway, know that the party has not taken over the reins of government," Mr Nyoka said.

"One should not overlook that workers are sensitive to abuse," he added.

He said the Government would introduce workers' committees to attempt to avert strikes in future.

"When workers go on strike it means there is a breakdown in communications. There should be day-to-day consultation between the workers and the management."

CSO: 4420

WORK STOPPAGE INCIDENTS CRITICIZED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 8

[Editorial: Unwelcome Action"]

[Text] The work stoppages that have occurred in Salisbury and Bulawayo are unwelcome at any time, and particularly at this time.

The country is once again going through a transition phase and the new Government is still finding its feet. It has not had a chance to carry out detailed policies.

It is a time for patience and understanding of the new Government's position. It is not a time for workers in any undertaking to take action that could spread and possibly lead to strife.

There has been enough strife. Now is the time to build peacefully on the solid foundations that have been laid in employer-employee relations.

There is no doubt that changes will come, and it will help if there exists an atmosphere of co-operation on all sides while the changes are implemented.

Work stoppages now will not encourage the solving of problems later.

CSO: 4420

UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

FOR the first time in its history the University of Rhodesia yesterday opened its doors for a second registration of students for the forthcoming academic year.

By lunchtime a further 237 had been accepted and during the afternoon about 200 queued outside Beit Hall to register.

Last week 400 students were accepted, however, the supplementary registration day became necessary after the Director of Security Manpower amended call-up regulations to allow those eligible for further education to submit their papers.

It also offered a chance to those who registered in 1979 to take up their places, as well as those who were unable to attend last Thursday's formalities.

A spokesman for the university said most applicants had been granted their first preference course, but some, whose qualifications did not meet the requirements laid down by the university authorities, were given the option of studying for an alternative degree rather than go away disappointed.

HAPPY

"I think that on the whole most of them were happy, even those who took up the options they were offered," the spokesman said.

The university authorities, according to the spokesman, have gone out of their way to accommodate practically every application to study at the Mount Pleasant campus.

But in doing so, he warned that the new students will have to bear with problems of space for the first few weeks of the new term.

DROUGHT RELIEF DEMAND RISE SEEN POSSIBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Mar 80 p 6

[Text] Government relief payments to farmers who suffered losses in last year's drought were expected to reach \$6,7 million, but a larger amount could be necessary to cover losses from the present drought, Mr Edward Osborne, Secretary for Agriculture, said last week.

A new drought relief scheme would apply only to maize production. Last year's drought damaged cotton and tobacco crops as well as maize, Mr Osborne said.

The Government has not yet agreed to a new relief scheme. The Government guaranteed maize farmers' production costs in the event of a widespread drought as part of last year's incentive to put more hectares into maize, but an official determination of how "widespread" the drought has been has not been made.

Much briefer than the January-February 1979 drought, the present drought's severity was owed almost entirely to its arrival during the crucial maize pollination stage.

Mr David Spain, vice-president of the Commercial Farmers Union, estimated that this season's maize yields for commercial farming land could fall between 30 and 40 percent below original projections.

Non-commercial farmers in the tribal trust lands, where planting was usually begun after that in the commercial lands, were also hard hit by the drought, Mr Spain said.

In addition, cotton crops in the Hartley-Gatooma area were reported to be badly affected.

This year's losses in maize had fueled renewed speculation about a "multi-perils" crop insurance system, Mr Spain said.

The plan, first proposed more than four years ago, would insure farmers against losses caused by natural forces such as hail, drought and locusts.

Commercial

Similar systems are in wide use in the United States, Canada, and South Africa. A pilot project involving 48 tobacco farmers was started two seasons ago by the Rhodesian Tobacco Association.

The RTA project was financed by commercial interests, but the much greater start-up costs required for a plan covering all farmers made Government participation in the initial stages desirable, Mr Spain said.

"In South Africa they have a 25 percent premium for the policy. Here we would need at least a 50 percent premium at first, though eventually the programme would be self-supporting," he said.

The Government, however, has always been cool towards the idea and does not seem to be of a different mind now.

"It is not feasible from the Government point of view," Mr Osborne said.

"If the insurance scheme is to be viable it must be on a compulsory basis because farmers will not contribute to it if they think the Government will come up with relief in the event of something like a drought.

"But your African Purchase Area farmers would not have the capability to contribute to such a scheme. Only the commercial farmers would. And you could not make it compulsory only for one sector--for the commercial farmers," he said.

The situation in countries like the United States was different because of the great number of farmers, almost all of whom farmed commercially, he said.

By its nature, maize was the crop at greatest risk, so the Government would be paying an extremely high premium for multiperil insurance on maize.

The money could be better used by keeping it against the day when a drought relief scheme would be needed, he said.

CSO: 4420

DEMAND FOR PASSPORTS TRIPLES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 13

[Text]

THE demand for Rhodesian passports has trebled in the last three weeks, the Registrar-General, Mr Eric Pope-Simmonds, said yesterday.

Mr Pope-Simmonds said he did not know what had caused the passport rush. "Perhaps everyone wants to go on holiday," he said.

He said the fact the British were no longer renewing British concessionary passports might be a contributing factor. "But the number of concessionary British passports which have been surrendered for Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports is not such a substantial number as to cause this demand."

An official at the passport office in Salisbury said people had suddenly become "passport conscious".

People were making sure they were well documented generally, not only with passports but with marriage and birth certificates.

Another official said many people were getting separate passports for their children who had previously been on their parents' passports.

The official said another reason for the big demand was that Rhodesians who had previously surrendered their Rhodesian passports for a passport of another country, were now taking advantage of their dual nationality. He said many people now believed that a new Rhodesian passport would be more widely recognised than the passports they held.

Mr Pope-Simmonds said the increased demand for passports meant that the processing delay had now increased from four to five days to about three weeks, because of the bulk of the applications.

Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports were still being issued and would be replaced by Zimbabwe passports when present stocks were exhausted. "In about a couple of months, depending on demand".

The Zimbabwe passport would be identical to the present Zimbabwe Rhodesian passport, except for the exclusion of the word Rhodesia. Mr Pope-Simmonds said.

Both Rhodesian and Zimbabwe Rhodesian passports would continue to be valid and would not be withdrawn, simply because of the great numbers which had been issued and were in circulation.

"We issue 25 000 passports a year, each one valid for 10 years. It would be quite impossible to replace all these," he said.

CSO: 4420

FIFA LIFTS A 10-YEAR SOCCER BAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

IT'S good news for Rhodesia's soccer fans. We can take part in 1982's World Cup competition.

Mr John Madzima announced this yesterday after he met representatives of the Federation of the International Football Associations.

Mr Madzima, president of the Zimbabwe Football Association, was in Zurich on a double mission . . . to move an impossible ban.

● To get Rhodesia into the 1982 World Cup competition . . .

● And to announce that the 1970 FIFA ban on Rhodesia is now lifted.

Provisional arrangements have also been made for Rhodesia's national team to compete in the next World Cup competition which starts with qualifying rounds in three months.

Mr Madzima telephoned the Herald last night from Zurich. He said: "Our FIFA suspension has been lifted and we are in the 1982 World Cup."

"I am so happy it's as if I am dreaming."

Mr Madzima left Salisbury on Thursday with

ZIFA treasurer Mr Michael Mboma and they linked with Salisbury businessman Mr Maurice Kramer.

The Football Association of Rhodesia, which merged with ZIFA last year, was suspended from FIFA in 1970 for political reasons.

Details of Rhodesia's unexpected bonus of World Cup participation are not yet known.

Dates

The teams for the Africa group have already been decided and the addition of Rhodesia at this late hour could mean a reorganisation of the qualifying matches.

All-Africa group first round qualifying matches must be played by July 31 1980. The 12 winners, plus Central Africa, Sudan, Liberia and Togo, will qualify for the second round to be played by December 31 1980.

After a fourth round late next year two countries from Africa will qualify for the 1982 World Cup finals in Spain.

Rhodesia now have a chance of competing for one of those prized places.

"FIFA have lifted our suspension with immediate effect," said Mr Madzima. "The decision has to be ratified by the FIFA congress in July but this will be a mere formality."

"Tell the people of Zimbabwe that provisional arrangements have been made for our country to compete in the 1982 World Cup qualifying rounds."

Exciting

"It's the biggest and most exciting thing that has ever happened to our soccer."

Mr Madzima said FIFA had also confirmed that the Rhodesia Under-20 team would compete in the 1981 World Youth tournament.

"Our team has been accepted and will compete in the group which will be organised by the African confederation."

"We will play Malawi on a home-and-away basis in the first round. If we beat Malawi then we will be matched against Ethiopia — also on a home-and-away basis."

"If we beat Ethiopia then we are through to Australia next year to compete in the finals," he said.

The ZIFA soccer officials will be in London today and hope to return to Salisbury on Thursday morning.

CSO: 4420

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS BRIEFING SEMINAR PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 4

[Text]

RHODESIAN businessmen and industrialists will have the opportunity early next month to tell their British counterparts of trading conditions and investment opportunities in this country.

A three-day seminar, organised by the Centre for International Briefing, and starting on April 9 at Farnham, Surrey, will look at all aspects of business conditions prevailing in Rhodesia.

Rhodesian businessmen are being invited to address the seminar on such subjects as labour relations, the manpower situation, existing industrial infrastructure, working conditions for employees and investment opportunities.

Mr Reg Thompson of the centre, told Business

Herald: "We know very little in Britain about current conditions here. The seminar is expected to inform delegates on such matters as restrictions on imports, the extent of protection of local industry and the type of imports the country will require."

The Centre of International Briefing is an independent organisation with a board of governors. It is non-profitmaking and depends on sponsors for its finances.

The organisation has more than 2 500 members from all walks of life and all categories of business.

Mr Thompson said: "We are looking for Rhodesian business executives who will be in Britain during the seminar and are prepared to participate as speakers and advisers."

This is the first seminar of its kind dealing wholly with Rhodesia. Other seminars have looked into investments in Nigeria, Brazil, China and Eastern Europe.

UMTALI FIRM PLANS \$25M EXPANSION

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Umtali Board and Paper Mills is planning to spend at least \$25 million on modernising and expanding its factory. This includes a machine to make high quality cardboard, greatly reducing the country's former reliance on imported material used for products such as cigarette boxes.

The managing director, Mr Bob Annan, said it will be at least 18 months before work starts, as a tremendous amount of planning has still to be done. New paper and wood pulp machines are included in the development.

"Our present paper and board machines will meet demand until 1983-84," said Mr Annan, "by which time we plan to have the new units in production. Cost of the new development will be between \$25 million and \$30 million."

The new cardboard machine will do both glazing and coating, the first such unit in the country. It will produce high quality board which will also be suitable for international brand cigarette boxes.

The paper machine will have a width of 3,8 m, much larger than present machines, which means bigger reels can be produced and will produce 25 000 to 30 000 tonnes a year. Woodpulp production will also be increased by about 20 000 tonnes a year, from another new machine.

The company has recently applied to the Umtali City Council to buy a 10 ha site next to its factory for the new plant.

Old equipment will continue to be used and will produce the traditional board and paper products. Investment in this alone is about \$20 million.

CSO: 4420

ETHANOL PLANT TO RESULT IN LARGE SAVINGS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

TRIANGLE Ltd's new ethanol plant in the Lowveld, which will come on stream early next month, will save the country between \$10 and \$12 million a year in foreign currency in savings on imported petrol.

But taking into account the loss of sugar exports, the final saving, at current prices, is likely to be between \$3 million and \$4 million.

The production of sufficient ethanol to provide 15 percent of the country's petrol requirements is however an important step towards independence in the energy field.

The plant — the first ethanol plant of its type in Africa — has been completed ahead of schedule at just below the budgeted cost of \$4 million.

"This achievement is all the more praiseworthy when it is considered that the project was built in a sensitive area while sanctions were in force," said Triangle's chairman, Mr Terry Goss.

The go-ahead for the project — which has a capacity of 40 million litres a year was given in November 1978, and construction began on the

site adjacent to Triangle's sugar mill in July last year.

Commissioning will be completed in the first week of April, and supplies of ethanol will be bulked up before nationwide distribution begins in mid-May. An official opening will be held in early June.

The plant has an extremely high local content for this type of project, and the foreign currency element of \$1.8 million includes the cost of foreign technology.

STEEL

"While the stainless steel had to be bought outside the country almost all of the fabrication was carried out within Rhodesia," said Triangle's managing director, Mr David Bromfield.

The process has been selected to ensure the maximum production of alcohol from the raw sugar juices. "We believe we have selected a very

good technology," said Mr Bromfield.

The site was chosen so that the plant could make use of the heating, cooling and power facilities already provided for the sugar mill.

The development of the ethanol plant has also meant that lands planted with cotton when the sugar price was low have now been turned over to sugar again.

"The use of sugar for the manufacture of ethanol will mean that the company will lose profits in times when the sugar prices are very high.

"But on the other hand, we will no longer be totally subject to the vagaries of the sugar market. We will lose out when the sugar price peaks but we will also be cushioned from the troughs," said Mr Bromfield.

The ethanol will be moved to fuel depots from the Lowveld by road and rail transport.

MINEFIELDS KILL THOUSANDS OF ANIMALS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] The war is over but the killing of the wild animals which were its most innocent victims continues unchecked.

The animals are dying daily in the "cordons sanitaires," the minefields that run for hundreds of kilometres along sections of the Mozambique and Zambia borders.

They have been unintended but unavoidable victims since the cordons first began to be laid to inhibit guerilla infiltration.

Thousands upon thousands--no one is sure how many--are thought to have either been killed in mine blasts or crippled and later finished off by scavengers.

At Victoria Falls, where the town has been ringed by a protective cordon since 1978, the larger beasts have come to respect the security fence. Most of the victims are baboons and smaller game.

But fences on the border cordons have been only a small deterrent. In many areas they are flanked by corridors of bleached bones.

"You can smell the rotting flesh from the air as you approach the cordon," said Mr Gary Whitehead, a Chiredzi engineer who for two years flew the Gona-re-Zhou cordon to warn off game.

"I'd make a low pass while my partner put several rounds from an FN about 50 to 60 feet in front of them. The elephants got so used to me that they'd turn around and head the other way as soon as they heard the plane," Mr Whitehead recalled.

But his efforts were only partly successful.

"At least 90 percent of the bull elephants in the Mabalauta area have been killed in the cordon. At this time of year they'd wander into it to get fruit from the marula trees. In the dry season they try to cross it looking for water.

Buffalo

"Once a whole herd of buffalo went in and I couldn't chase them out. Before long they were lying everywhere, wounded and with broken legs."

A Grey's Scout remembers a week at Victoria Falls in which up to a dozen blasts a night were heard from the cordon.

"We got so we didn't even notice," he said.

"Once a big bull got into the field and started setting off plough shares (a small anti-personnel mine) one after the other. He crashed around for about 45 minutes getting chunks of leg blown off here and there before he finally dropped."

The stories go on and on.

Combined Operations Headquarters would not comment on the cordons, but other sources said action was probably being delayed until the new Government took over after independence.

Since the ceasefire army engineers have been removing smaller numbers of guerilla-placed landmines, sometimes with ZANLA and ZIPRA help. But while guerilla mining was quite heavy toward the end of the war it did not represent so great a threat to wild life as the cordons because it concentrated on roads.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS GAIN CONFIDENCE, CAUTIOUSLY ACCEPT CHANGE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Mar 80 p 6

[Text] Talk of "gapping it," widespread among farmers before Mr Mugabe's election victory, now seems to have given way to a cautious acceptance of the new situation.

In a series of interviews last week, farmers in the Salisbury, Fort Victoria, Bulawayo and Umtali areas said that the eased security situation, moderate post election statements by the Prime Minister, and the appointment of Mr Dennis Norman, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, as Minister of Agriculture, were responsible for the present state of relief.

Many said they were still apprehensive, suspicious that Mr Mugabe's future actions might not match his words. But the determination to stay on their land, determination that kept them there through eight years of war, seems to have become the basis for a new confidence in the future.

"The pessimists and dismal johnnies left long ago. Those of us who are here now aren't about to panic and run out," said Mr John Taylor of Chiredzi.

"We're ordering our seed and fertilizer and planning for the coming season just as before."

Several farmers in the Fort Victoria area said that while Mr Norman's appointment had been reassuring there were fears that he might be intended only as a figure head controlled through the Ministry of Finance. Only time would tell.

"We accept that there are going to be some big changes. We accept the fact that racial discrimination must disappear. There are no worries on these points," said Mr John Laurie, of Concession.

"Mr Mugabe has accepted our fears as genuine ones and he has done his best to allay them. I think he realizes the strength and the capabilities of the commercial farming system in this country and the costs that would result in doing away with it."

Everywhere farmers reported a greatly improved security situation, though several said some minor incidents were continuing.

"It's a tremendous sense of relief to know that we can move around without the constant worry of being ambushed or having the house burned down," said a Bulawayo farmer.

CSO: 4420

TOBACCO INDUSTRY EXPECTATIONS, FEARS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 pp 1, 9

[Text]

THE Tobacco Sales group should have even better results this year than 1979, says the chairman, Mr C. G. Tracey, who forecasts a 31 per cent increase in taxed profit to \$2.1 million.

In his review of the year ended October 31 he says the dividend should rise by 4c to 28c a share and earnings by 25 per cent to 65c a share.

The annual report says Tobacco Sales and Producers' Floor had a very good selling season and sold more than its competitors, at a higher price for each kilogram for the fourth successive year.

"With a return to normality floor prices must improve significantly to ensure that growers receive adequate returns to enable them to improve their hard-pressed capital resources as well as the wage potential of their employees."

Tobacco Sales Warehouse results were marred by the bad debt situation of Tobacco Finance (which is closing down at the end of the selling season).

Most of the other subsidiaries and associates had good years, especially Agricura.

"The advent of local formulation has dawned and it is pleasing to report that Agricura has erected a wettable formulation plant which has successfully produced a substantial portion of the nation's Atrazine requirements at most competitive prices and at present is formulating Carbaryl," says the group's annual report.

However, the future of an associate company, Agriculture Investments, is in doubt and one of its shareholders and loan creditors is considering liquidation.

"Your company objects to this course of action because it is contrary to the original shareholders' understanding and the timing of such liquidation proceedings is most unfortunate."

RHODESIA'S first open tobacco auctions since 1965 will begin on April 8 with an underlying need for the local industry to restore confidence among foreign buyers that it will be able to ensure continuity of supply.

At the same time, leaders of the industry are hoping for reasonably good prices which will restore confidence and build up the morale of the country's tobacco growers.

The removal of the auction premiums—which amounted to about 20c a kilogram—and preferential access to the EEC markets will mean growers will benefit from better prices this season.

But there is still considerable concern that the major European buyers—including Britain, which took 50 percent of Rhodesian tobacco, by value, before UDI—are hanging back before committing themselves to the Rhodesian sales.

"We are, frankly, disappointed at the indications we have had of the level of probable purchases by Britain."

"The signs are that they will not take nearly enough to produce the competition required to bring about the prices expected by farmers," a vice-president of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Tobacco Association, Mr. Jeremy Webb-Martin, said.

CROP

He added that no firm indications had been given of purchases this season by other important pre-UDI buyers such as West Germany and Japan.

With a large and good quality crop coming on to the floors, the fear is that big overseas buyers are holding back because of uncertainty about continuity of supply of tobacco from this country.

"The best way they could ensure their supplies from us is to buy reasonable quantities at good prices," Mr. Webb-Martin said.

"This would generate the confidence the commercial growers need at this time, and it would give added impetus to our plans to bring many more African farmers into tobacco production."

"All the planning and preparation for a major training and settlement programme for African farmers has been done. But we need a stable market to ensure the success of the scheme."

A world authority on tobacco exports, Mr. Hugh Kiger, had recently listed the five major limiting factors on tobacco exports.

"Only one of these factors—political instability—might possibly be said to exist in this country," Mr. Webb-Martin said.

"A strong statement of reassurance to the private

sector from the new Government, coupled with good prices on the floors, will bring about the confidence we need."

COSTS

Although prices are expected to be higher this season than they were last year, farmers' costs of production have also increased. The latest estimate of costs of production at 1 600 kg a hectare is 96c a kilogram—well above last year's average price.

One of the "big four" British buyers, Gallaghers, will have its own buying team in the line when the two auction floors in Salisbury open this season.

The other three, Imperial, Carreras-Rothmans and B.A.T., will be buying through locally based merchants.

Mr. Webb-Martin said: "It is incumbent upon the British Government and the whole Western world to see that this part of Central Africa has a bright economic future."

"They should ensure that agriculture, as the base of the economy, is kept on a sound footing. And this can best be done by free trade."

IMPORTATION OF SA MAIZE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] Fears of a shortage of maize in Rhodesia in the next two to three months have prompted the Government to start importing white maize from South Africa--for the first time since 1965.

A reliable source close to the Government said yesterday a shipment of white maize equal to about three weeks' consumption, arrived in Bulawayo from South Africa last week.

The price of the imported maize was \$125 a tonne, landed in Bulawayo.

The present price of maize to farmers in this country is \$75 a tonne, plus \$5 a tonne bonus for those who normally grow more than 50 ha, and increased this area by 15 percent this summer.

It is generally known that the Government has been importing yellow maize, used mainly for stock feeds, for some time because little yellow is grown in this country.

But white maize, the staple food of a large section of the population has been grown here in sufficient quantities since 1965. Before that, white maize was imported because of the high concentration on tobacco.

Zaire

At the same time, the source said Rhodesia had been exporting maize to Zaire for 25 years. We treat it almost as an extension of the local market. "It is very good business," the spokesman said.

The South African imports were described as an "insurance" against any possible shortages in the future by the general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Mr J.D. Pearson.

He said the board had good supplies of maize on hand and that there was no shortage. The balance of supply and demand was looking better at the moment than previously.

Mr Pearson said there is a risk a shortage might develop and that a certain quantity of maize was ordered from South Africa as an insurance and precautionary measure.

He said the level of local consumption had been running at a very high level during the past four months. "We cannot afford to run short," he added.

Mr Pearson described the recent high consumption as a "seasonal thing,"

In recent years, Rhodesian maize farmers have become increasingly dissatisfied with the low price the Government has offered for their grain, and have been diversifying into other crops, often soyabeans.

In 1973/74, the cropping area for maize was 277 000 ha. In 1978/79, the area planted under maize in this country had fallen to 190 000 ha.

There was an outcry in May last year, when the then Minister of Agriculture, Mr Mark Partridge, announced a pre-planting price of \$66 a tonne, for this summer's maize crop.

Then in June, the new Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine, came in, and after meeting farming bodies, announced a pre-planting price of \$72,50 a tonne, for this summer's crop.

Bonus

There were further negotiations, and in August last year, Mr Irvine pushed the pre-planting price to \$75 a tonne, for this summer's crop, plus the \$5 a tonne bonus for increased hectares.

The farmers said then they were satisfied and set about increasing their maize cropping areas. The Commercial Farmers' Union announced recently that the increase varied between 13 and 18 percent.

Rains in December promised a good season, but since then a drought period during the critical pollination period from early January to the middle of February has hit maize beyond recovery.

Last week, in what he said was a "precautionary measure," the Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Edward Osborn, announced a bonus for farmers who delivered their grain to the GMB earlier than usual this season.

At the same time, he increased the maximum acceptable level of moisture content for early deliveries to the GMB.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

COMMERCE TO HAVE UNITED FRONT--The merger of ACCOR and the Rhodesian African Chamber of Commerce is moving into its final stage. A small committee is now working out the final details of the merger, which will see the formation of a new united body covering the commercial field, the Confederation of Business. After a meeting of representatives of ACCOR and RAAC yesterday the two presidents, Mr Brian Grubb and Mr Ben Mucheche, said: "We have agreed that we should proceed as rapidly as possible. We believe it is very important that the business community should have a united and fully representative body." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 9]

NDORO QUIT--A ZANU delegate to the Lancaster House conference and a candidate in Mashonaland East in the recent election, Mr A. Ndoro, yesterday announced his resignation from the party headed by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 2]

PRICE OF GAS GOES DOWN--The price of Handigas, a by-product of petroleum, has been reduced by 11 percent throughout the country. Handigas has been imported since the closure of the refinery in Umtali in 1966. A spokesman for Oxyco, which markets the gas, was unable to give an explanation for the price reduction. He said the price had been reduced at source and Oxyco was passing the benefit onto the consumer. The price is now \$1,044 a kg, plus sales tax. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 1]

PAPER REAPPEARS--MOTO, the weekly newspaper, will reappear in Salisbury today and in Gwelo tomorrow. The paper is to reappear after three weeks off the streets as a result of an explosion which damaged the paper's printing works. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 9]

ISLAMIC VISITOR--Peace, love, understanding and co-operation are the doctrines of an Islamic visitor to Rhodesia, His Eminence Hazrat Moulana Al-Haj Hafez Muhammad Ibrahim Khushtar Siddiqui-Qadri-Razvi (right). He is head of Islamic affairs for Britain and Mauritius, and is founder-patron of the Sunni Razvi Society International. He said he would be "very happy" to establish a branch of the society in Rhodesia. The Sunni Razvi Society is working towards a spiritual revival of the Islamic faith and way of life.

But he said it was not exclusively for Muslims. "Every person in this world needs co-operation, peace and love." There were branches of the society all over the world with many thousands of followers. He said that in Natal alone, from where he arrived on Tuesday, there were 4 000 followers. During his week in Rhodesia he will conduct spiritual programmes in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Umtali before returning to Manchester, England, where he lives. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 6]

TEACHERS REFUSE TO WORK--About 50 teachers at Highfield Community School refused to work because of a pay dispute, a Police statement said yesterday. Several hundred windows were broken and three cars were extensively damaged when 1 700 students stoned the school buildings. The students then ransacked the tuckshop. The statement said the Police were called to the scene, but made no arrests. Investigations are continuing. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 1]

MUGABE HOME ATTACKERS--Four men appeared in the Harare Magistrates' Court yesterday in connection with the attack on the home of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. The men, who were remanded in custody, were Paul Assiter, Ishmael Gono, Patrick Katsande, and Philip Karanda. Mr Mugabe's home was attacked in the early hours of the morning of February 6, when a grenade was thrown into the grounds of his home. No damage was done. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 4]

MZEKI COLLEGE TO REOPEN--Bernard Mzeki College near Marandellas reopened yesterday and the headmaster, Mr Robert Chiadzwa, said he expected most of his pupils to return. Mr Chiadzwa said there would be "a few pupils who would be screened out." The college closed its doors on March 7 following a disturbance among its 376 pupils in which 158 window panes were broken. The head said letters had been sent to all of the pupils' parents advising them the college would reopen on Tuesday. He declined to say how the system of screening would be done or for what reasons. Mr Chiadzwa said: "It would not be compatible with the rules under which we operate to reveal the precise reasons, as the matter has to be referred to the Ministry of Education." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 4]

CONVOYS ENDED--The convoy systems in two centres in the country have been stopped because of the improved security situation, a Police spokesman said yesterday. The spokesman said that with effect from yesterday, convoys between Shabani and Selukwe, Shabani and Mashaba and between Shabani and Balla Balla will no longer operate. "This is due to the improved security situation," he said. The daily convoy system was introduced between Shabani and Selukwe in January last year. Motorists were advised to stay in Shabani overnight if they could not complete their business in one day. The Police spokesman said that convoys between Karoi and Kariba will no longer operate with effect from next Monday. The daily convoy system between Karoi and Kariba was introduced on March 31, 1978. In October that year the assembly point was changed from the Elephant Walk Motel to the Police station at Karoi. "For the time being all convoys which are operating on the other main roads will continue," the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English, 20 Mar 80 p 1]

GUERRILLAS IN CAMPS--There were 25 200 guerillas in the assembly camps on Tuesday, a source in Salisbury said last night. This figure compares with 22 700 in the assembly places during the recent election and the source said that "the numbers continue to rise fairly rapidly." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 1]

ACCOR EXECUTIVE--The chief executive of ACCOR, Mr Jim van Heerden has resigned to take up a post in commerce in Salisbury. He will be succeeded by Mr Keith Nicholson, general secretary. Mr van Heerden will become Old Mutual pensions manager from June 1, following the transfer to Johannesburg of the present manager, Mr D.H. Mitchell. Mr van Heerden qualified as a barrister in London in 1970 after serving with the Federal and Zambian armies. He joined ACCOR in 1971 as labour secretary and was appointed chief executive in 1975. Mr Nicholson joined ACCOR in 1970 as assistant secretary and left to work abroad two years later. He rejoined in 1976 as secretary to the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce and became general secretary last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Mar 80 p 1]

TEACHERS STRIKE--Classes resumed at the Highfield Community School yesterday after disturbances in which students stoned windows and about 50 teachers refused to work over a pay dispute on Wednesday. A senior member of the staff said he thought students had become involved because one or more teachers had leaked information about the pay dispute to them. "The stonings must have been a way of showing sympathy with the teachers." Teachers, he said, had had a 25 percent salary increase in January but because their basic salary was low they had demanded more. He said the teachers had a meeting with school authorities on Tuesday at which they aired their grievances, "but when promised the matter would be looked into they felt it was taking too long and decided to take striking action." Another member of the staff said students had stoned buildings in protest against excessive school fees. "The whole trouble is about students demanding that school fees be lowered and teachers asking for more pay--you can see the logic in it," he said. Several hundred windows and three cars were damaged and the school's tuck shop ransacked in the incident. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 3]

PRICE OF FUEL--The Minister of Commerce and Industry has given its assurance that no change in the uniform price of fuel is being contemplated. This follows a request from the director of the Bulawayo Publicity Association, Mr Peter Dunjey, that the national uniform price of petrol be retained after the Feruka oil refinery near Umtali is re-opened. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 1]

SAMKANGE QUILTS ZDP--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party supports the newly-elected Government, but wishes to remain an independent party in order to contest any further election, the party's deputy publicity secretary, Mr Pius Wakatama, said in a statement. Reacting to the resignation of the party's foreign affairs secretary, Professor Stanlake Samkange on Monday, Mr Wakatama said the party was not surprised at the resignation. However, the party was surprised at the reasons given by Professor Samkange, who said that in view of the ZDP's decision to continue as a party, he felt it was his duty to accept the verdict of the people and to give his unqualified support to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. Mr Wakatama alleged that Professor Samkange was insinuating that the ZDP did not accept or respect the choice of the people. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 3]

ZDP DEFECTION--A member of the ZDP central committee and secretary of the party's department of commerce and industry, Mr Podson Gomo, resigned from the party yesterday. He said he had joined ZANU (PF). "Following ZANU (PF's) landslide victory I feel Mr Mugabe needs the support of all the people," he said. He said he had dissented from the opinion taken at the last ZDP meeting that the party keep on functioning. The national organizing secretary of the Zimbabwe Federation of Labour, Mr Edward Njekesa, has left for the Zimbabwe African Trade Union Congress. He said he had taken the decision because the ZFL did not represent the interests of the workers as well as those of the man in the street in this country. Mr Njekesa retains his post as secretary-general of the United Building and Industrial Workers Union. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 5]

REFUGEES MOVING FROM HARARE--The number of refugees in Harare is decreasing drastically, the International Committee of the Red Cross said. The ICRC said that since the election the number of refugees had decreased. This was confirmed by the Director of Social Services, Mr Brian Beecroft, who said his department had found there was a definite movement away from the squatter areas. Mr Beecroft added: "I am very pleased about this and any person wanting to return to his home can apply through us for help." The International Committee of the Red Cross said: "During the coming weeks, if the political situation continues to improve, ICRC shall prepare to disengage in the townships." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Mar 80 p 1]

ISLAMIC REVIVAL--As a result of the visit to Rhodesia by His Eminence Hazrat Moulana Al-Haj Hafez Muhammad Ibrahim Khushtar Siddi-qui-Qadri-Razvi, a Salisbury branch of the Sunni Razvi Society International has been formed. The newly appointed treasurer, Mr Hanif Ismail, said yesterday: "His Eminence has established a branch of the Sunni Razvi Society International here in Salisbury. The Salisbury branch would like to take this opportunity to thank His Eminence for establishing the branch. He will probably also open a branch in Bulawayo." The Salisbury society was formed on Wednesday evening when about 60 people gathered to hear the visiting leader. They appointed a committee, headed by Mr Ayoob Moosa as chairman, with Mr Siddique Ismail as secretary and Mr Issa A. R. Ismail as the fourth committee member. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 13]

BULAWAYO BUS STRIKERS--More than 700 Rhodesia Omnibus employees went on strike in Bulawayo yesterday, leaving tens of thousands of commuters without transport. And many people will face another long walk to work this morning as at 8 a.m. the strikers are due to discuss their grievances with the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Mr Kangai. Mr Kangai arrived in Bulawayo from Salisbury yesterday in an Air Force Islander after the strikers refused to talk with ROC management and industrial relations officials. The strike began at about 5 a.m., shortly after some buses had started their morning runs. By 7 a.m. the city's bus system

was paralyzed as virtually all the African staff stopped work. The general manager of the ROC, Mr Peter Bryce, and the regional industrial relations officer, Mr Melvyn Neale, met the massed strikers at the ROC headquarters at about 6 a.m., but the employees demanded to see the Minister of Labour. The strikers have refused to say why they have stopped work. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1]

ZVOBGO WARNING--People intending to assault and harass members of political parties other than ZANU (PF), at any time including Independence Day, are doing the party a disservice, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said this week. "If this is their intention we will deal with them severely," he added. Mr Zvobgo was speaking to the District Commissioner of Shamva, Mr Ian Tom, who said politically motivated acts of intimidation were prevalent, particularly in the Madziwa Tribal Trust Land, and people who were not members of ZANU (PF) were the victims. The Minister visited the Mount Darwin, Concession and Shamva districts on a familiarization tour. During stops in the Chiweshe and Shamva areas, he met security force members at Chombira, who complained about harassment. He met administration staff and explained that changes would take place in the Ministry, but "we ought not to panic in implementing these changes." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1]

MUZOREWA DENIES REPORT--Bishop Muzorewa yesterday denied that he owned three houses in Salisbury. He was reacting to an article in Saturday's Herald about his having bought a house in the Quinington area of Borrowdale. The article said it was understood the UANC leader owned two other houses--at Marimba Park and Prospect. Bishop Muzorewa said: "The house I and my family previously occupied in Marimba Park is owned by the United Methodist Church, and even though I am the head of the church in the country I made monthly payments in respect of rent. "I have never been the owner of property in Prospect. The house there belongs to a relative who was kind enough to allow me to occupy it until I was able to make arrangements to either lease or buy one of my own." The error, together with any embarrassment that might have been caused to Bishop Muzorewa by our article on Saturday, is regretted. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 2]

UANC MAN KILLED--A UANC section leader, Mr Timothy Takaedza, was killed in Salisbury on Thursday when he was dragged down four flights of stairs at Harare flats by a gang of youths. "His head banged on every step," said a fellow party member, who asked not to be named. Mr Takaedza's wife is staying with relatives in Mufakose. Police said they were investigating the death and a string of complaints that UANC supporters had been beaten and robbed. UANC secretary-general Mr Edward Mazaiwana said reports of political thuggery were pouring in every day from nearly every part of the country, except Matabeleland. A ZANU (PF) spokesman, Mr Justin Nyoka, said the alleged incidents could have been done "by anybody." He added: "We do know there are some mischiefmakers afoot. They will be dealt with very swiftly by the authorities." [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Mar 80 p 2]

EDUCATION MINISTER'S CAR OVERTURNS--Education Minister Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka was injured on Friday night when his car overturned near Gatooma. He received several stitches for a cut between his eyes. The newly-appointed Minister and his driver were kept in Gatooma Hospital overnight, but were discharged yesterday morning. Mr Mutumbuka is believed to need further treatment, including an X-ray of his shoulder. The doctor first on the scene said: "His suit was covered in blood and he appeared concussed. His driver had worse injuries--I think he was bleeding internally." The accident happened when the Mercedes Benz failed to take a corner 12 km outside Gatooma. ZANU (PF) spokesman Mr Justin Nyoka said Mr Mutumbuka was due to speak at a school meeting in Gwelo on Friday. The Minister had earlier attended a reception in Greendale, Salisbury, staged by education officers and school supervisors to welcome him to his Cabinet post. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Mar 80 p 1]

GUERRILLAS CAPTURED--More than 600 more dissident guerillas had been captured or had voluntarily emerged from the bush in the past five days, a Combined Operations spokesman said yesterday. The guerillas had started to come forward after the election, but the real flood had got underway at the end of last week and during the weekend, he said. On Monday, Combined Operations reported that 815 had been captured or had come forward. At a Press conference on Friday, the Governor's spokesman, Mr Nicholas Fenn, said there were now nearly 26 000 men in the assembly points. Of these, 3 000 had come forward since the election and more were arriving every day. The large-scale round-up exercise involves the security forces and party liaison officers with the job of making contact with the dissidents. A source said the bulk of men were coming in from the former Thrasher and Repulse operational areas, with smaller numbers in Hurricane and Tangent. They were arriving in groups up to 170 strong, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Mar 80 p 1]

LANDMINES DANGER--Travellers are asked to take the greatest care on dirt roads because of the landmine danger. A Joc Tangent spokesman said yesterday there had been two landmine explosions in the Beitbridge area last week. Both involved military vehicles and there were no casualties. The spokesman said the public should understand that there were bound to be a lot of mines all over the place. "While the security forces are making the greatest efforts to clear the roads, no guarantee can be given for some time. "When travelling on dirt roads, people should exercise caution, especially over the wider roads where there may still be old mines planted during the war," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 80 p 5]

GUERRILLAS' FUTURE REVIEWED--The future of ZIPRA guerillas still in Zambia is being discussed by the liaison committee of members of the security forces and of ZIPRA and ZANLA representatives, the Governor, Lord Soames, said yesterday. The committee, which was set up at the request of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is under the direction of the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut-General Peter Walls. Its prime task is to

work out a formula for the integration and size of the future Zimbabwe Army. Lord Soames made his remark about the committee's discussions on ZIPRA guerillas in Zambia in reply to a question at a briefing for Rhodesian Pressmen at Government House. He gave no further details. The Governor's spokesman, Mr Nicholas Fenn, told the newsmen that since the election at the end of last month another 3 200 people had entered the assembly points established by the Commonwealth monitoring force and the number went up every day. The latest official total puts 25 912 in the areas. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 1]

HOTEL GRENADE BLAST--Eleven people were injured, three of them seriously, when a hand-grenade was hurled into a crowded courtyard at the Happy Valley Hotel in Mzilikazi, Bulawayo, at 11:30 pm on Saturday. Mr Isaac Kandaya, of 65 Mhlope Flats, was in a serious condition yesterday at Mpilo Central Hospital after his left leg, which was shattered in the explosion, was amputated below the knee. Several years ago, Mr Kandaya's right leg was amputated after he was bitten by a snake. The other hotel patrons who were badly injured in the blast are still being treated in hospital. They are Mr Vinot Hlabanguna, of 31 Mzilikazi, whose right arm was injured, and Mr Andrew Nyandoro, of 215 Ntabazinduna Flats, who has cuts and wounds in his right leg. Police believe the attack was connected to an incident an hour earlier in the hotel when a patron was arrested after an altercation by the hotel management, a spokesman said yesterday. The man, who was wearing handcuffs, escaped over the hotel wall. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Mar 80 p 1]

CHILDREN DIE IN BLAST--Three children were killed and 19 people were injured, some of them seriously, when a grenade exploded among them in the New Mabvuku area of Salisbury on Monday night. A Police spokesman said yesterday that a crowd of about 35 or 40 ZANU (PF) youths, accompanied by several adults, were singing songs in Busi Road, New Mabvuku, when a hand grenade exploded. Victoria Never (13), Manfred Blenaro (13) and John James (7) were killed. The injured were taken to hospital. Police are investigating the incident, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1]

ONE CURFEW LEFT--Curfews throughout the country--excepting only one in Beitbridge--have been lifted from 6 o'clock this morning. A Police spokesman said all curfews had been lifted with the exception of the Central Depot at Beitbridge, from this morning. However, people who wished to travel in remote areas were "strongly advised" to seek advice from the Police station covering the area before travelling, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1]

TOBACCO AUCTION--Visits to Rhodesia's two tobacco auction floors by the public will be controlled when the new selling season starts on April 8. "Our intention is to open up access to the floors, but there will have to be fairly strict control on the number of visitors," said a spokesman for the Tobacco Corporation. "Registered members of the trade will be

able to take sponsored guests on the floors, but members of the general public will have to apply for passes from the chief security officer of the Corporation before they will be allowed into the floors." Access to the tobacco auction floors has been tightly controlled since the first sales after UDI. Initially even growers were not allowed to see their own tobacco sold, but this rule was later relaxed and in recent seasons farmers and their wives were allowed in when they had a sale. The spokesman for the Tobacco Corporation said: "In the interests of general security, control of the auction floors must be maintained for the time being. 'We also have to ensure that visitors do not interfere with the smooth running of the sales. 'And finally, the floors have been mechanized since they were last open, and public safety must be safeguarded.'" In a five-hour selling day, from 7:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., 12 000 bales of tobacco will be sold and moved on the two auction floors. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 7]

AFRICANS WANT OWN BANK--African traders must have their own development bank, the president of the Rhodesian African Chamber of Commerce, Mr Dan Mucheche, told a special meeting in Bulawayo yesterday. African businessmen could not trust the existing finance institutions. "These have always opposed our development," he said. He had held a two-hour meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. "I led a delegation of six members. Another meeting is to be held soon. The Prime Minister impressed on us very strongly that we must prepare a paper. This is now in draft," he said. The farming community had its own development fund. Why should not the traders have their own development bank, he asked. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 1]

UANC MEN UNPAID--Scores of expense claims by campaign workers have been lodged with the UANC in Salisbury. Mr Edward Mazaiwana, the party's secretary general, said yesterday many of its field workers had already been paid out and others with genuine claims would be reimbursed. He said the party had never held large sums of ready cash. Outside the UANC offices in Salisbury, supporters gathered daily last week and several complained they had not been paid for their work during the election. Mr Mazaiwana said the UANC had engaged field workers for the election campaign and agreed to pay for their meals and, in some cases, accommodation and transport. Claims were being checked so bogus demands could be rejected. Mr Mazaiwana said the election campaign had been costly, but there was no truth in speculation that it had cost more than \$3 million. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 23 Mar 80 p 3]

CSO: 4220

NP RECONCILIATION ONLY TEMPORARY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Mar 80 p 10

[Editorial: "NP Will Never Be the Same Again"]

[Text]

SO AFTER all the huffing and puffing there is to be no split in the National Party. Mr P W Botha and Dr Treurnicht have papered over their differences and things will quieten down for a time.

But the NP will never be the same again. This clash has been too fierce and too public for its effects simply to be absorbed in the bland statements that were issued yesterday. Public positions have been taken that will have recurring consequences. For example, what is Dr Treurnicht's position going to be on future issues involving mixed sports tournaments like Craven Week? And how is Mr Botha going to live with the implications for separate development of his statement that segregation *per se* amounts to treating people like lepers?

But what is even more important is that this was more than just a clash of personalities or policy interpretations. It was a trial of strength between two power blocks within the NP, and although a truce was called before the final blows were struck one is left with the impression that it was the Prime Minister who was backing away at the end.

After all, it was clearly he who had sought the confrontation. As we pointed out yesterday — and as the Nationalist Press itself made clear — the Mugabe victory in Rhodesia was really the catalyst that produced this crisis. It jolted Mr Botha into realising that time is running out for South Africa, and that he can no longer afford to be held back by Dr Treurnicht and his verkrampptes. Therefore he sought a showdown with them — choosing issues on which he thought he could win — with the intention of either driving them out of the party or destroying their credibility within it.

But he succeeded in doing neither. Dr Treurnicht is too strong in his Transvaal power base; he cannot be culled with a mere handful of supporters as Mr Botha would like. It would involve a massive split, and it appears Mr Botha was persuaded that the issue he had chosen — a schoolboys' rugby tournament — was too petty to justify such a drastic outcome. So he backed off.

Now he will have to live with the consequences of that. It is he, rather than Dr Treurnicht, who has suffered a loss of political

face. Which means he is now in a weaker position than before to make the changes he deems necessary. So what is he going to do?

As for the party itself, it is left, like the old United Party, with a deep and irreconcilable division within it. It will have to continue — to recall the words of Beeld earlier in the week — "with this sickness of ambivalence in its breast".

As we know from the history of the UP, that is a fatal sickness. Such divisions cannot be papered over satisfactorily. Heaven knows, poor Sir De Villiers Graaff tried hard enough, but the differences reappeared again and again, with ever increasing bitterness, until eventually the inevitable split occurred.

It must surely be the same again in the case of the NP. And when it happens, then finally the political realignment which is a prerequisite for the salvation of this country will take place.

CSO: 4420

NP PAMPHLET SEEKS TO REASSURE WHITE WORKERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

THE National Party has launched a remarkable pamphlet campaign aimed at allaying white workers' fears about granting registration to black trade unions.

The pamphlet, issued by the NP's Parliamentary manpower study group, is backed by private funds.

Entitled "We are worried about black trade unions", the pamphlet argues that the registration of black unions is necessary to enable the Government to exercise control over their activities.

The pamphlet describes the activities of unregistered black unions as a "danger to the white worker and the country".

Among its claims are that black unions "send their leaders in certain ways behind the Iron Curtain".

Others are that unregistered unions are free to engage in politics and that they join "strange international bodies".

Arguing that this state of affairs could not be allowed to continue, it concludes: "The National Party has acted. The black trade unions must now come under the law where we can see them and know what they do."

"The National Party protects its people and its country."

The pamphlet was sharply criticised yesterday by Mr Alec

Erwin, secretary of the predominantly black Federation of South African Trade Unions, who said: "The ignorance displayed, and the absurd allegations made, does not bode well for sound labour relations in the future."

Mr Hans Ungerer, MP and secretary of the study group in whose name the pamphlet was issued, said yesterday it would be distributed to as many white workers as possible.

"There is a degree of unrest among white workers and the pamphlet is aimed at allaying their fears," he said.

Mr Ungerer said the pamphlet was funded by private funds channeled through the study group.

But he would not give details.

Mr Erwin said it was views such as those expressed in the pamphlet which caused suspicions among unregistered unions over the intention of new labour legislation.

"If decisions about unregistered unions are going to be taken on the basis of these kinds of facts, then I foresee danger for the long-term future of labour relations."

"I sincerely hope the Minister of Manpower Utilisation is better informed and considers our registration applications on a more rational basis," he said.

BLACK SASH CONFERENCE REPORT CITES WORSENING CONDITIONS

Details of Report

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Mar 80 p 5

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text]

IF THE Government failed to act on black grievances about influx control as revealed in the Cillie Commission report, the Rhodesian experience of civil war and terror would be unavoidable in South Africa, the Black Sash has warned.

The warning came in a report released at the organisation's annual conference yesterday.

The document, the annual report of the Black Sash Advice Office in Johannesburg, claimed that conditions for blacks had become "immeasurably worse" since the Government had begun promising change.

It also found that the pass laws had never been more rigidly enforced and had never been more efficient.

It said the Cillie Commission had reported something of the way in which black people regarded influx control, the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB), the taking away of their citizenship and the discrimination which was fundamentally the basis of the pass laws — "in fact, the whole structure of oppression".

It continued: "Black people have been saying these things for decades. If the Government does not hear and act this time there will be no avoiding the horror of the Zimbabwean experience of civil war and terror."

As a "minimum starting point" for reconstruction, the Government could demonstrate its intention to negotiate by stopping all resettlements, allowing anyone who had a job to keep it and by putting all available energy and resources into massive site and service housing schemes in urban areas.

"If they were to respond to this we might just be able to begin to hope again," it said.

According to the report, the number of people the advice office had dealt with from June to October last year had doubled in relation to the previous year.

Interviews with people seeking help had increased from 7 936 to 11 811 for the same period.

"This increase is a measure of the way in which conditions have become immeasurably worse since promises of change and relaxation began to be made," it said.

The report also noted a "dramatic increase" in the numbers of people for whom files were not opened because there was no point in doing so.

Among the reasons were the "continuing excessive obstructiveness" of officials of WRAB and the fact that many people now had no hope of registration because of the increased rigidity of influx control.

Dealing with the Riskart report on the use of manpower,

and its consequences — including sharply increased penalties on employers of non-registered workers — the report said it had recommended greater freedom of movement for qualified urban people.

But this group was a small proportion of the whole black population and for others its recommendations had been "disastrous".

Dr Riekert had found the system of influx control was inefficient, and made recommendations to make it more efficient. "He has succeeded in doing so. It is now so efficient that thousands of people have lost their only means of survival," the report said.

"The promise that influx control should depend only upon having a job and accommodation was never meant to apply to people in the rural areas and many people we have seen have had jobs they wanted to keep but were refused registration and ended out."

Dealing with promises of change, the report charged that even blacks qualified to live in urban areas — to whom the promises were supposed to apply — had become "totally cynical about 'so-called change'".

The 99-year-leasehold was promised four years ago and legislated for two years ago. Only 100 leases had been registered in the whole country and the scheme had made no impact on the "critical" housing shortage in the WRAB area.

Community Council involvement in housing allocation had only worsened the confusion, the report claimed.

There had also been a promise that if a person bought a house his wife and children would be given permission to live with him.

"Sometimes you can and sometimes you can't — it depends on what the bureaucrats in your townships decide," the report said.

Following the Riekert report, qualified people who had jobs and accommodation were promised freedom of movement from one town to another.

Dr Koornhof had told the

Free State congress of the National Party that this had already been put into effect.

"But the West Rand Board doesn't seem to know this," the report said.

The advice office had seen several qualified people from Pretoria, the East Rand, Port Elizabeth and elsewhere who had both jobs and accommodation but were endorsed out when they asked for registration.

The promise of the 72-hour experiment in Pretoria and Bloemfontein was a "classic example of the current confusion", the report said. "Now you see it and now you don't."

"Endless" talk about promised changes to the citizenship laws had made no difference to Venda people who ceased to be South African citizens on the day of independence last year in the same way as Tswana and Xhosa people earlier.

Dealing with promises of a "constellation of states", the report said South Africa shed and deported blacks from foreign countries "without a qualm" when their labour was no longer required, irrespective of how long they had worked here.

The Government had also legislated to enable it to do the same to citizens of independent homelands who were born after the date of independence.

The report claimed that "rudeness, arrogance and authoritarianism" displayed by officials of WRAB and the Department of Co-operation and Development had become worse during the past year.

Noting that more and more uncontrolled authority was being placed in the hands of administrators in terms of laws relating to blacks, the report said: "During the past year hundreds of people have come to us because they have been subjected to unnecessary and arbitrary demands."

The report, compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan, director of the advice office, criticised in detail operations at WRAB labour bureaux and influx control offices and contains numerous case histories.

Conference Resolutions

Johannesburg: THE CITIZEN in English 13 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Excerpt]

THE Government's policy of removing and resettling blacks yesterday came under heavy fire at the 25th annual conference of the Black Sash in Johannesburg.

In a sharply worded resolution the conference noted that the uprooting and resettlement of individuals and whole communities was an integral part of the apartheid plan, and would continue until the Government was "forced to abandon its policy".

The possible extension and final consolidation of the "Bantustans" would necessarily accelerate further mass removals, the resolution claimed.

It said the Black Sash therefore acknowledged the futility of calling on the Government to stop resettlement and therefore committed itself to:

- Documentation of all population removals in order to expose the "so-called resettlement policy" as an integral part of the apartheid strategy;
- Supporting communities and individuals in their stand against "forced removals".

The resolution was adopted after a searching debate on whether the conference should call on the Government to abandon removal and resettlement schemes.

Mrs Marian Lacey, a delegate from the Albany region who addressed the conference on conditions in settlement camps in the Ciskei, told the conference there was no point in calling on the Government to stop resettlement.

"We must accept that apart from the 4½-million people with permanent urban rights the rest of the black population will physically have their homes in 13% of the land. We have to expose this strategy."

Mrs Sheena Duncan, vice-president, agreed it would be

futile to call on the Government for action.

"What we are looking for are strategies to coerce the government into changing things," she said.

The conference also issued a challenge to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to explain discrepancies between ministerial claims that racial discrimination did not exist in South Africa and "the real state of affairs".

In a resolution, the conference noted Cabinet Ministers' statements that racial discrimination did not exist.

But it said it could not reconcile such "easily disproved" statements with the blatant discrimination still existing in many areas.

These included the right of blacks to live together as families, sell their labour on the best market, freehold land ownership, live in areas or suburbs of their choice, participate in Government at all levels, and enjoy all cultural, sporting and other amenities.

Delegates also demanded that the Government stop "banning, detaining, harassing and persecuting the country's natural leaders".

A resolution pointed out that by destroying overt community protest inside South Africa, security laws were "making it preferable to organise violently than non-violently".

It added: "Conference further points out that suppression of public protest leads to a rejection of peaceful change by those who are oppressed and to wishful thinking that there are no legitimate grievances by those who oppress them."

All kinds of community protests, organisation and trade union activities were the only alternatives to "violent confrontation on our borders and internally," the resolution said.

NGK DOES NOT OPPOSE IMMORALITY LAWS RECONSIDERATION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE way ahead towards reform had been cleared partially for the Prime Minister by the declaration of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) on the Immorality Act and Mixed Marriages Act, Dr Hermann Giliomee, of the University of Stellenbosch, said yesterday.

But, he said, Mr P W Botha was still likely to try to achieve a greater measure of consensus within the National Party before modifying or abolishing the laws.

Dr Giliomee, co-author of the "The Rise and Crisis of Afrikaner Power", was referring to the statement by the NGK and its three sister churches in the black, coloured and Indian communities.

The statement said: "On the basis of existing decisions by the four churches, it can be deduced that the churches would bring no ob-

jections in principle if the authorities judged that circumstances justified reconsideration of these laws."

Release of the NGK statement coincided with a strong defence of the laws as vital to the survival of Afrikaner identity by Dr C J Jooste, director of the South African Bureau for Racial Affairs (Sabra).

Claiming that there was a subtle campaign to make Afrikaners feel guilty about the laws, Dr Jooste said: "Measures to ensure the survival of your people may not be linked with a programme for the elimination of discrimination."

Dr Giliomee, however, described Sabra as a "fringe group" with minimal influence compared to the NGK, the main Dutch Reformed Church to which more than 70% of Afrikaners belong.

CSO: 4420

TRANSVAAL HURT BY VOTE DISTRICT PROCEDURE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

A NUMBER of Transvaal MPs appear to feel deeply hurt about the fact that the Transvaal will not get more constituencies following the present registration of voters and the subsequent re-delimitation.

They say that the Transvaal will have to wait as long as ten years — to 1990 — before it will get the extra constituencies based on the increased number of voters that has been registered in the Province.

Present registration figures show that the Transvaal must at present be granted at least an extra eight constituencies. By 1983 when delimitation should have taken place under the act, many more voters would have moved to the Transvaal, giving it even more seats, they say.

The present delimitation was called three years ahead of time. The Transvaal will normally have received its extra constituencies in 1983.

According to the Act another delimitation must take place not less than five years and not more than ten years after the previous one.

The MP's say that at least two elections could be held in this ten-year-period without the Transvaal, no matter which party was concerned, would benefit from the increased number of voters moving into this province.

The previous delimitation took place in 1973. No one can really say why the present delimitation was called ahead of time. There was no election in sight.

Some estimate that before the Transvaal receives its extra constituencies by 1990 "two votes in the Transvaal will be of equal value to one vote in for instance a Free State constituency."

Present registration figures show that the Transvaal has 11 320 053 voters, the Cape Province 667 113, Natal 255 101 and the Free State 175 868. The country's voters total 2 230 133.

The Transvaal presently has 76 of the total number of 165 constituencies, the Cape 55, Natal 20 and the Free State 14.

Of the eight extra constituencies that must go to the Transvaal as a result of the present registration figures, giving the province 85 seats, six will be lost by the Cape, and one each by the Free State and Natal.

The snag is that by re-delimitating constituencies this year instead of in 1983 it is not necessary to base the redistribution of the constituencies between the provinces on registration figures.

The present countrywide quota of voters per constituency for the 165 constituencies will be 13 516, based on the number of 2 230 133 voters that had been registered.

The Act allows a 15 percent overload in urban constituencies and a 15 percent shortfall in country seats.

Because there will not be a redistribution of constituencies between provinces the Transvaal's seats have an average of about 3 000 voters more than, for instance, Free State constituencies.

The Pretoria East constituency, for example, has 26 000 registered voters, Witwatersberg 23 000, Sandton 23 000, Kempton Park 20 000, Brentwood and Edenvale each more than 19 000.

The general feeling is that the present delimitation will bring about complex problems for the Delimitation Commission because of the big difference in the number of voters in densely populated constituencies like those mentioned above.

NEED FOR FINGERPRINTING OF BLACKS EXPLAINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Mar 80 p 4

{Text}

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government has explained why a fingerprint record is necessary only for blacks.

In the annual report of the Department of Co-operation and Development, which has been tabled in Parliament, the Government said it was "absolutely essential".

And it announced a comprehensive population registration system for the "autonomous" black states of Transkei, Bophuthatwana and Venda.

The fingerprint record was necessary, said the report, "because so many blacks, unlike whites, coloureds and Indians, cannot be identified by name alone and, furthermore, do not reside at permanent addresses for long continuous periods, with the result that identification by means of fingerprints is the only infallible method that can be used."

"So, for instance, it was possible during the year under review, for fingerprint experts from the reference bureau to assist in the identification of voters during the recent election in South West Africa."

"It can be stated that this service made a positive contribution to the success of the election."

The report also disclosed that sophisticated telefacsimile equipment had been acquired, and transmitters would be in-

stalled at all the larger district offices to make it possible for fingerprints to be transmitted telephonically.

"In respect of those offices where transmission sets have already been installed and who make enquiries regarding the identity of a person, the bureau is able to furnish a telephonic reply on the same day, thus obviating delay or inconvenience."

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was also studying the possibility of electronic fingerprint classification.

"A further field in which the reference bureau made a positive contribution during the past year, is the creation of a comprehensive population registration system for autonomous Black states."

"As a first step, officials assisted in the planning of a system for Transkei which would enable them to utilise their population register for various administrative purposes as well as for the processing of identity documents on a fully mechanised basis."

"Attention was also given to the training of Transkeian workers to enable them to perform the various tasks on their own in future," the report said.

After implementation in Transkei, the scheme had been extended to Bophuthatwana and Venda.

PAPERS DISCUSS PROPOSED NEW COLORED COUNCIL

'BEELD' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Feb 80 pp 25, 26

[Reprint of BEELD editorial 24 February: "Sterile Road"]

[Text] The kindest thing that can be said of political representation of the Coloured people is that all sectors agree it has failed--utterly. We are right back where we were 30 years ago and the forum for Coloured interests will now rest with 30 nominated representatives.

This is an interim step until the Schlebusch Commission presents its recommendations on the future.

Nobody will lament the death of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. It did not become an instrument of co-operation with central Government because there was a platform above the expectations of Brown people--on the one hand the Coloureds were accepted as part of the Non-Black dispensation but on the other they had no say at the centre.

The latter is what they are asking--the Labourites in the form of direct representation. The Labourites are supported in this request by virtually all Coloured interests groups and by a considerable number of Whites.

Such a large part part of our population cannot be allowed to go on in this vacuum. We hope new confidence will be built when the Presidential Council comes into being and when Coloureds, too, will serve on it. There simply must be a break with the sterile past as far as this issue is concerned.

The Presidential Council will probably become the body in which minority groups, White, Brown and Indian, will have to agree about the final representation of the three groups which share the same country. There are voices that say our Parliament should have three chambers and it is as widely accepted that the suggestion of three separate parliaments contained in the Government's last constitutional proposals is no longer viable.

The Government must, however, realise that appointing only people who are favourably inclined to the interim Coloured Council will not remove the problem. The Government will have to negotiate with the so-called wild men of Brown politics and dare not bypass them. This also applies to the composition of the Presidential Council.

In a certain sense it is more urgent that the South African White should reach political agreements with the Black nations and the millions of Blacks in urban areas. The Coloured could be treated shabbily for a little longer. But this is a cynical view--we Whites will be acting to our own disadvantage if we act unilaterally in respect of the Coloureds yet again.

True consensus must now be found. We Whites have avoided it all these years but we will have to face squarely the question of direct representation of minority groups at the centre.

....representatives granted them were removed from Parliament and their voice was limited to representation on advisory bodies.

In 1969 elections were held for a Coloured Persons Representative Council. The anti-apartheid Labour Party won 26 of the 40 seats but the Government neatly changed that by appointing a further 20 candidates from the defeated Federal Party.

In the end all the parties were voting for the dissolution of the CRC--but still the Government retained this farcical institution. Now it is to dissolve it, and replace it with a council of yet more nominees--who will be discredited before they start.

That this is an interim measure makes no difference. There is no substitute for proper consultation with properly elected representatives of all parties to decide a new political future for this long-suffering community.

'DIE BURGER' Comment

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 Feb 80 p 25

[Reprint of DIE BURGER editorial 25 February: "Interim Step"]

[Text]

The Government's decision to legislate for the abolition of the Coloured Persons Representative Council is the result of prevailing circumstances. It must be seen for what it is: An interim measure being taken with a view to the new constitutional dispensation now being investigated.

The reactions of the leaders of the Labour Party and members of the White opposition parties were as predictable

as they were ridiculous. The crowing of the Rev Alan Hendrickse and Mr David Curry about the "victory" their party was supposed to have had sounds rather stupid against the background of the true reasons for the abolition of the CRC.

In its memorandum explaining the legislation, the Government says it has noted that members of the CRC, particularly the Labour Party, have for a very long time insisted on abolition of the

council and that the refusal of the latter to discuss the annual budget of the council or thereafter implement it, caused tricky problems. But these were not the most important reasons for the abolition of the CRC.

In the first place the new constitutional dispensation is involved and the fact that the term of the present Coloured Persons Representative Council ends in May. It is because of this that the Government in its memorandum emphasises that the envisaged new council will be an interim measure so that the Coloured community will not be in a vacuum until there is greater clarity on the subject of a new dispensation or until an election for a new council can be organised.

What is important is the Government's view that it would be ridiculous to take an alternative way out — prolonging the life of the existing CRC until plans for a new dispensation have finally taken shape. Continuation of the totally negative and boycott attitude of the majority party in the CRC, coupled with the sustained agitation for abolition of the CRC, would make such a step useless. The CRC would remain what it was for the last few years: a public podium for exhibitions of

hatred and venting of spleen against everything done by the Nationalists or the Afrikaner — however sincerely meant.

Another possibility was that the CRC could have disappeared without anything being put in its place. The Government's good intentions towards the Brown people are evident in that it still wishes to recognise and consult with them and that an interim body is being established for this specific purpose.

It's obvious that the plan is not without deficiencies. The word "nominated" was, for instance, one of the ugliest re-criminations one member could hurl against another in the old CRC. That members of the council, however highly they are regarded in the community, and the executive, will all be nominated will be used as a political stick by the Labour Party and others.

And yet it is incorrect to pretend that the Government has now thrown all democratic principles overboard. The measure is an interim one while an alternative dispensation is earnestly being sought, one in which the Brown people will have an effective say. All reasonable people will hope that this will be realised as soon as possible.

'MUSLIM NEWS' Comment

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 7 Mar 80 p 20

[Editorial: "CRC or CPC--a Flop"]

[Text]

There is much argument in the chambers of Parliament over the establishing of a Coloured Persons Council now that the Coloured Representative Council has been abandoned by the government.

The CRC was established by the Nationalists 12 years ago (could it have been an act atonement?) and was loaded with nominated members to propagate Nationalist policy after the Labour Party had gained the majority of seats.

The CRC was never accepted by Blacks who saw in it an attempt by the Government to satisfy them with a debating chamber that at no time had the power to pass legislation that would favour them.

Not seeming to realise that one can fool some of the people some time but not most of the people all the time, a CPC is going to be foisted upon Blacks.

The failure of the CRC had taught the government one lesson, and that is to fill a debating chamber with nominated members assuring that all the voices heard would drone in unison.

Mr Japie Basson stated that the Coloured people were not a separate nation and could not have a separate constitutional destiny from that of the whites.

Like all whites who pose as

an authority on Blacks, he is right and wrong in his statement.

What is wanted by Blacks is a constitution that envelopes all the citizens of South Africa; a constitution that is not worked-out to fit ethnic groups.

Whether the CRC is to be transformed into a CPC it will still be an offending stench to every Black who sees himself as a citizen of Azania.

CSO: 4420

MUSLIM COUNCIL SYMPOSIUM WAS GOOD BEGINNING

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 7 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Text]

The Muslim Judicial Council's symposium on the involvement of the ummah, held on February 24, received a mixed reception from the Muslims in the Western Cape. The consensus of opinion, however, is that while the symposium was a bold step in the right direction several factors would have to be sorted out before a symposium of this nature could have any concrete effect.

These are some of the points raised by individuals and organisations canvassed for their candid views by "Musim News".

- * If an effort is to be made towards the total involvement of the Ummah then organisations that have differences of opinion with the MJC would also have to be drawn in. It was expressed that since we are all Muslims no differences were too great that could not be amicably settled.

- * Issues raised at the symposium, some felt, addressed themselves to pertinent issues but the solutions postulated would not in most probability be implemented.

- * Others felt that the issues raised were not pertinent enough and this, being the first ever symposium, should not have touched on basic changes in South Africa's political and socio-economic structure as a side-issue but should have been the basis for the involvement of the ummah.

- * The symposium was an historic event and was an occasion for people to meet and exchange views.

- * The MJC should maintain its role as the judicial body for Muslims and not be drawn into projects that could be better handled by sub-committees operating under an umbrella organisation independent of, and distinct from, the MJC or any other existing organisation.

- * The Chairman evaded points raised from the floor and this stunted healthy discussion.

- * While raising the point that there was not enough time for discussion, the fact that the MJC called this symposium indicated their desire to involve the Ummah.

- * Many were disenchanted that the MJC invited an Egyptian ambassador as a guest of honour while the whole Muslim world was trying to isolate the Sadat regime for its treachery.

- * The presence of an Egyptian ambassador, although not meeting with approval in some cases, should not have been made an issue since the problems of the Muslims in the Western Cape needed priority.

- * With the exception of one paper, by Fakhry Davids, the other papers delivered did not stimulate much discussion.

Taking all these points into consideration, the general view was that the symposium was historic, a step in the right direction and the Muslims are now waiting for the leap - a united ummah and leading organisations prepared to sacrifice their identity and labels for that unity.

BRIEFS

NKONDO TRIAL POSTPONEMENT--Bloemfontein--The trial of Mr Zinjiva Nkondo was postponed by Mr Justice H.W.O. Kloppers in the Bloemfontein Supreme Court yesterday until June 2. Mr Nkondo, a poet and alleged member of the banned African National Congress, who is being charged under the Terrorism Act, was not asked to plead. His defence council asked for a postponement on the grounds there had not been sufficient time for consultation with the accused. The State did not oppose the request because of "international negotiations" in progress "in connection with the accused." The Free State Attorney-General, Mr M.E. Tucker, SC, stressed this was the only reason. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 Mar 80 p 3]

LABOR SEMINAR IN FRANKFURT--South African trade unionists and academics will attend a major seminar in Frankfurt, this month, on labour relations in the Republic. It will take place against growing calls for action against German companies operating in South Africa. Trade unionists and church groups will attend. Among topics to be discussed are management and worker reactions to the Wiehahn Report, sanctions, and the possibility of influence on German investors by West German unions and government. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Mar 80 p 2]

EXPLOSIVES PLANT EXPLOSION--An explosion in the black powder plant of the Modderfontein explosives factory near Edenvale last night damaged a building and rocked a large area in the Kempton Park/Edenvale district. A spokesman for the factory said last night no-one had been injured in the blast which had "caused some damage." He said the explosion happened at about 8.40 pm but could not say what might have caused it. A similar accident happened about four weeks ago. He said black powder was used in making explosive accessories. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 80 p 1]

SOUTHERN AFRICA ECONOMIC SURVEY--More than R100 000 is to be spent on a retail survey believed to be the most detailed study of its type yet undertaken on the African continent. The survey is to analyse Southern Africa's changing patterns of population and consumer spending. The research, which is to be completed by the end of this year, will give a complete picture of retail activity in every city, town and village south of the Zambezi. It

will show population and expenditure patterns and the potential for up to 35 years of retail activity. The study will specify where certain retailers can open up for business, what size their shops should be, what turnover they can expect and who their customers will be. A superficial view of the whole area, including Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana and the homelands, is expected to be ready by mid-year. This project has been commissioned by Franchise International, a company which has, so far, imported and developed local franchises on behalf of six investors. The research has been undertaken by Property Marketing Services, a new property consulting company. "Many franchises and retailers have failed because of inadequate understanding of their markets, competitors and potential," says Robin Ellis, the study's chief researcher. "This project will take the guesswork out of the future." [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Mar 80 p 38]

CSO: 4420

CHIMBA REPORTS ON EASTERN PARTY MEMBERSHIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Mar 80 p 7

[Text] Eastern Province political secretary, Mr Justin Chimba, has said that UNIP as a voluntary party could not force people to join it, but would instead admit only those who demonstrated their commitment to its objectives.

Only 12,000 people were Party members in the Eastern Province and Mr Chimba has said there was nothing strange about the figure.

The province's population stands at 651,000 according to statistics from the department of Census and Statistics.

Mr Chimba said in Chipata that the Party's membership was selective and for that reason it would be unreasonable to expect all adults in the province to be members.

Mr Chimba said the membership drive had been affected last year by the late arrival of Party cards from Freedom House.

"Since January this year, however, we have received 15,000 membership cards and they have all been distributed to constituencies in the six districts--Chipata, Chadiza, Lundazi, Petauke, Katete and Chama and reports indicate that they are selling fast," said Mr Chimba.

By the end of the year, the Party hoped for a substantial increase in membership.

He said Chipata with the biggest population of more than 30,000 people has 4,171 members, Lundazi 3,043, Chidaza 2,900 and Petauke 1,760.

By the end of the year the Party hoped membership would have increased substantially.

Mr Chimba said Party officials in the province were also engaged in the "lima" programme and had each been instructed to grow at least a hectare of maize.

Allocated

On the forthcoming ward and constituency elections, he said each district had been allocated 40 bicycles for use in campaign work. District governors had also received additional vehicles for the same purpose.

Former followers of the Lumpa sect had fully "integrated themselves and their families in the community" and there was no more friction between them and UNIP members, Mr Chimba said.

CSO: 4420

POLICE USE OF FORCE AGAINST RIOTING STRIKERS SUPPORTED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 Mar 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Wilted Phiri, told Parliament on Tuesday this week that the police used bullets at Nakambala Sugar Estate because the workers became riotous and went on rampage destroying property.

It became clear to the police that in the anarchic mood the workers were, they could kill anybody who stood in their way and the police were therefore duty bound to take precaution.

We understand that the workers charged at the police menacingly and the latter had no option to save themselves, the lives of the other people at Nakambala and the property but to fire at the crowd.

It is actually amazing that nobody was killed, but it shows that the police acted with restraint and did not intend to harm anybody. The crowd was so large that even a bullet from the gun of an amateur marksman would have caught a couple of them.

Mr Phiri defended the action taken by the police as "justified" in the circumstances, and we could not agree with him more. Besides, when people become so unreasonable, it is better to deal with them firmly.

While the delay in paying workers where the increase has been negotiated and agreed upon is deplored, there seems to be a certain amount of madness in the minds of some of the workers which is incurable. It is a "disease" which will only yield to excessive force.

Our police behaved responsibly in the Nakambala incident, otherwise several people would have been killed instead of only being injured by hand grenades. The situation was tense but the police only used reasonable force.

There have been other incidents in the country where the police have been beaten or roughed up, but the temptation to use their guns has been resisted.

The account of what happened at Nakambala and the amount of damage caused to property is sufficient to show the seriousness of the situation. There was no justification for the workers to burst into such heastly misconduct.

The windows which they broke and the sugarcane fields they set ablaze had nothing to do with the delay in paying them the K156 salary increase. There was no reasoning.

Nasty incidents have happened in the past and with such unruly behaviour, the workers could have inflicted casualties on the police and other people at the estate if they chanced them, and if the police did not take the right action.

We support the police action, and it is high time workers realized that committing offences under the cover of anger over delay in paying the K156 salary increase cannot be tolerated or taken lightly.

Rioting is a serious offence, and once it is overstretched to such unreasonable lengths, appropriate remedial action must be taken. Besides, once negotiations have been completed and the union and management have signed the collective agreement, a strike or riot to force immediate payment is absolutely unnecessary.

The workers could use the same union leaders to get payment made. This, however, does not mean employers should deliberately delay payment of what has been agreed upon. They should understand their responsibility, too.

At this stage, we would only make one appeal. After the union leaders have completed the most delicate task of negotiating for salary increase, they should carry it through and see that workers are paid before they sit down and put their files away. They should not allow the workers to take over and spoil the spirit.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT-LABOR ROW OVER WAGE-PRICES LOOMS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] I personally feel that we have not been honest with the masses because we have not told them exactly what was expected after the budget. In order for the masses to be cared for, wages and prices should appear and must reassure workers that they are oriented for their well-being and happiness of their families. Looking at the budgets of late, we have created false impressions on the masses.-Kapini

Our sales have already dropped by about 18 percent since the budget and there is no way of recovering what we have lost, because if you don't sell a bottle of coca-cola today you cannot expect a person to buy two bottles tomorrow. One step that should be taken now is to establish a proper poverty datum line and a new minimum wage which could be increased twice or once a year in relation to the cost of living.-Futter

THE wrangle between the Government and the labour movement over the incomes, wages and prices policy, which has become the usual sequel of the budget announcement is on again. As has always been the case, trade unions have raised the cry over what they believe, are cloak and dagger tactics adopted by the Government by announcing new price increases soon after what appeared to be a Humanistic Budget.

What has particularly stirred the anger of trade unionists are recent increases slapped on items including bread, cooking oil and other edible oils.

During the budget announcement, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Kebby Musokotwane, announced similar increases on the price of soft drinks, beer and cigarettes without any

hint of additional prices on foodstuffs.

As expected, the unions whose hopes were that the Government was exercising some restraint in handling prices in view of the escalating cost of living, have taken the recent increases as a betrayal of trust by the Government.

Expressing this feeling, Mr. Frederick Chiluba, chairman-general of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) appealed to the Government to nullify the new price increases.

He suggested that if the new prices were not nullified, then the Government should allow a 30 per cent general wage increase for all workers or there would be a general strike.

Such demands have, indeed, been a common trend soon after the budget for the past few years. Last year, the chairman general in reaction to price increases on mealie meal and other essential commodities gave Government a 21 day ultimatum to declare a poverty datum line.

What makes the threats this year serious is indeed the general mood in the country following rising rate of inflation which has badly affected most of the working and middle classes.

This serious mood has been expressly shown on the line of rail during the recent few weeks when wild cat strikes have rocked many firms, costing them hundreds of man-hours.

Although mainly the cause of these strikes has been cited as failure by the firms to pay the Government approved K156 increase, a deeper sense of disapproval of Government handling of prices is generally expressed among workers and employers.

In some cases, this discontent has openly been expressed by firms, which have blamed their poor economic state on Government's unrealistic wages, incomes and prices policy.

Among firms recently attacking Government on this issue are the Zambia Breweries and the Zambia Bottlers, who have all expressed unhappiness with

increases slapped on their products during the 1980 budget and the recent "mini-budget".

According to the general manager of Zambia Bottlers, Mr. Roy Futter, the new price increases which have pushed the price of Coca-Cola from 17n to 21n, have not only upset the company's sales, but they are also likely to have an adverse effect on Government revenue.

"Our sales have already dropped by about 15 per cent since the budget and there is no way of recovering what we have lost, because if you don't sell a bottle of Coca-Cola today you cannot expect the man to buy two bottles tomorrow," said Mr. Futter.

He said that his firm wrote to the Government to inform them about the effects of the new price immediately after noticing the trend after the budget.

He said, however, that the Government wrote back assuring the firm not to worry because sales would soon pick up. But the general manager said that so far, the situation had not changed and he feared that Government would not be able to realise the revenue which it anticipated when planning the increase.

Commenting on the general situation concerning industries in the country, Mr. Futter, who agreed that Zambia was not unique in having economic problems, felt that there was still a lot which could be done to minimise the problems faced by workers and firms.

He suggested that one step that should be taken now should be to establish a proper poverty datum line

and establish a new minimum wage which could be increased twice or once a year in relation to the cost of living index.

He criticised the current Turner recommendations under which Government was imposing amounts of increments to be given out to workers. He felt that this policy was bad because employers should be left to decide what to pay out in increments to other workers apart from those affected by general minimum wages.

"Now we are being told to pay K13 to some workers who may have even deserved increments much higher," he said.

He also criticised price control as one of the many causes of trouble, because if firms were allowed to go to the market, they would have been able to decide on what to charge and some of them would even decide on lower prices for certain commodities.

He also attacked high taxation which he said was causing a lot of difficulties and pushing the cost of living too high for the ordinary worker because even locally produced goods were becoming too expensive.

Giving the example of Coca-Cola, he noted that at the current price Government was taking 10½ ngwee from the price of each bottle while the firm took away 8½n and the retailer remains with 2n.

Mr. Futter said that the situation even became worse because as a result of foreign exchange problems firms were forced to buy raw materials and components locally produced at higher prices.

He pointed out that his firm could easily buy bottles at 16n from neighbouring countries, but it was now being forced to buy Kapiri Mposhi bottles at 22n each making production very expensive.

However, to the average worker, what is of interest in the wrangle between the trade unions and the Government is not really the mathematics of the price of Coca-Cola. What matters to most of them is to work and know that they are working for what will enable them to live a decent life.

Stressing this point, Mr. Anastasio Phiri, a teacher of Kabwata Estates in Lusaka felt that the Government had a duty to see that prices did not put essential commodities out of the reach of the ordinary worker.

He felt that the present price and wage structures were not fair because even a teacher who earns much more than a general worker could hardly afford a loaf of bread every day or be able to eat meat once in a week.

He also wondered why Government was increasing prices every year when the general minimum wage had

remained static for more than 15 years.

Commenting on this, the Labour Commissioner, Mr. Lufwendo Imaiku, said it was true that the general wages board last met in 1974, but noted that this was mainly because minimum wages were now decided by unions and management in each industry.

For this reason, the commissioner was unable to say what the minimum wage was in the country at present.

He noted, however, that this year the general wages council has been asked to meet and decide on a new minimum wage for shop and agricultural workers.

But the most persistent questions on the recent increases tend to hinge on why the Government found

General secretary of the Zambia National Union of Teachers, Mr. Shiyenge Kapini, said the Government tendency to come up with mini-budgets after the budget undermined the confidence which people should have in the Government.

He associated this trend with the attitude generally displayed by Government in dealing with demands

from workers.

He noted that in the case of his own union, last year the Government, on its own, decided to ask for proposals for improved salaries and conditions for teachers.

"I personally feel that we have not been honest with the masses because we have not told them exactly what was expected after the budget," he said.

He said that in order for the masses to be cared for, wages and prices should appear and must reassure workers that they are oriented for their well-being and happiness of their families.

"Looking at the budgets of late, we have created false impressions on the masses. We have been mocked too long and too often," he said.

it necessary to withhold their announcement until after the budget.

Critics feel that the Government must have had some guilty consciousness in taking the step and that, therefore, there is some erosion of honesty somewhere in the ranks of authority where certain individuals feel that people are not entitled to know everything about their own fate.

He warned that no Government should continue to maintain stability in a nation without controlling prices and incomes to ensure that they remained at reasonable levels.

Mr Kapini, however, said that the threat of general strike could only become true if the Government showed reluctance to talk and find a solution to the cost of living for workers.

He noted that strikes were like a freedom struggle which became necessary in extreme situations where one party to a dispute is convinced beyond reasonable doubt that the other party is not prepared to listen.

Explaining the situation about teachers, Mr. Kapini recalled that in May, 1979, the Prime Minister, Mr. Daniel Lisulo, requested for proposals and that the union presented these proposals to the Government in August the same year. He said, however, that no word was forthcoming on the matter ever since.

"We presented the proposals to Government in 1979 and up to date the Government has not implemented the proposals which in fact were requested by the Government through its own Prime Minister," he said.

Mr. Kapini also criticised the Ministry of Labour and Social Services for hunting for ring-leaders after strikes have occurred as a result of failure to implement its own decisions like the current K156 increment, which workers have been waiting for for months after being approved.

He also charged that by allowing new price increases, the Government was defeating its own deci-

sion to set up a commission for incomes and prices.

Perhaps the unionists and workers are emphasising on a wrong point all together, because like a mother, the Government can only distribute what it has.

What is indeed of substance is that it doesn't help the Government or anybody else to hide the truth when announcing the budget hoping that time would mitigate the sense of untruthfulness.

As has been explained, the new increases were necessary because of the removal of subsidies on locally produced raw materials and high prices on imported ones.

This having been said, without jeopardising current negotiations between the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the ZCTU, one would hope that both parties know what effects a country-wide general strike would have on the already troubled economy.

AIR FORCE PILOT DISAPPEARS WITH JET

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

A ZAMBIA Air Force pilot, Major Ensan Mwanza has been missing since February 25 with his aircraft.

According to a Ministry of Defence spokesman, Major Mwanza piloting a jet aircraft No. BTJ 8005 took off from Lusaka International Airport at 16.30 hours intending to return to his station in Mbala via Ndola, but did not reach his destination.

The spokesman said after taking off from Lusaka, Major Mwanza landed safely at Ndola airport, where he refuelled and took off for Mbala at 17.35 hours.

While airborne Major Mwanza was reported to have made a brief radio contact with Kasama tower at 18.02 hours, but the tower failed to make any subsequent contact with him.

Since then the pilot and the aircraft have been missing. The aircraft had sufficient fuel to reach northern neighbouring countries such as Zaire and Tanzania.

The spokesman appealed to the public with any information on the missing pilot and the aircraft to report to authorities.

Contacted for details about the missing pilot, army commander Lieutenant-General Benjamin Mibenge declined to comment but said Major Mwanza had been piloting an operational combat aircraft.

Intensive searches for Major Mwanza and his plane had been conducted without success.

CSO: 4420

LUKANGA SWAMP DWELLERS THREATENED WITH STARVATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

THOUSANDS of people living in Lukanga swamp in Kabwe Rural are threatened with starvation because of lack of food supplies from the mainland.

And water affairs officer in charge at the swamp Mr Rex Kambwili, said yesterday that at least nine fishermen had drowned there and another five people were killed by lightning since the beginning of this year.

He said nearly all channels used for ferrying food supplies to the people have been blocked by sudd which could not be cleared because of constant breakdowns of machinery and shortage of funds.

Mr Kambwili called on the Party and its Government to launch a massive relief programme including airlifting of foodstuffs for swamp dwellers to save them.

As a man on the spot he was concerned about the people's plight because he had received many complaints about shortage of mealie meal which could not reach them.

The situation had been worsened by lack of transport as maintenance work on canals by his department had not been properly carried out.

The Government had released money to enable the department to carry out the work including construction of new canals.

But this had only existed on paper as there was nothing forthcoming.

"All channels of the swamps leading to the islands and all the harbours are virtually closed by the floating islands. It means that people on the islands of Chirwa, Chitulu and Chitanda are cut

off from the mainland," he said.

"These people are already hit by a critical shortage of food and they are no longer receiving mealie meal because the channels are blocked. They are starving."

Work on the canals was disrupted after the laying off of eight employees in November last year because of lack of funds and the remaining ones had not yet been paid their K156.

He urged Party leaders to launch a political education campaign for people on the swamps to ensure that they used proper canoes and avoid fishing during heavy winds.

"Only yesterday, we were burving one of the many drowning victims. The fishermen must be told to use strong canoes which can withstand strong current," he added.

IMPORTATION OF JAPANESE CARS CHALLENGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Mar 80 pp 1, 7

[Text]

QUESTIONS are being asked as to why the Government allowed one Lusaka motor company to import thousands of new Nissan Datsun cars and Nissan Patrol vehicles from Japan at the expense of the Livingstone Motor Assemblers.

The company is said to have been allowed over K3 million in foreign exchange to order the vehicles directly.

The Government itself, through the mechanical services branch is said to have received a large chunk of about 112 Nissan Patrol vehicles through the order.

Shell and BP Zambia Limited is alleged to have replaced all Fiat cars for its executives with Nissan Datsun cars.

Motor industry sources say Shell were in such a hurry for the cars that it sold all

its Fiats, in certain cases at book value, even those which had been bought as late as 1978.

The sources add that another firm, Zesco, has replaced its entire fleet of Land-Rovers with the Nissan Patrol vehicles ordered through the firm.

"It is quite clear that a number of firms have bought a lot of Datsun cars when in the past they obtained their cars from the Livingstone Motor Assemblers," said one motor dealer.

Another observed: "Yet recently the director-general of Zimco, Mr James Mapoma was on record that LMA was managing to turn out only four cars a day because of lack of foreign exchange.

"It is baffling and shocking that now we see a lot of new Datsun cars and Nissan Patrol vehicles in Lusaka. Why is this?

"One would have thought that one of the most important Government plans in its desire to improve the economy, is to ensure that import-substitution industries like the Livingstone Motor Assemblers plant and the Mansa Battery Factory were given priority in the allocation of foreign ex-

change.

"It is criminal to imagine that the Government should allow the production of goods and services that affected and enriched foreign workers and denied this to its own industries thereby starving its own population," one source said.

Another one said the whole deal was shocking and was a serious matter of policy confusion and contradiction inside the Government.

"In this particular case there seems to have been a deliberate bias by those responsible for the allocation of foreign exchange in allowing a Zambian controlled local firm to obtain all that foreign exchange at an unfair advantage over State-owned companies," he said.

"Certainly the Government here has been discriminatory in allowing foreign exchange to a certain Zambian controlled firm in the car industry and not give that foreign exchange to LMA. The reasons can be nothing short of economic sabotage," sources said.

"If you thought that half of the K13 million in foreign exchange were given to LMA, then people would not

suffer and the Government would not suffer from a shortage of vehicles.

"The only conclusion one would make is that either there is a direct link in terms of patronage, family ties or corrupt practices with the local suppliers of all those new vehicles to those companies."

"Otherwise how can the Government fail to support its own industries, but at the same time allow a full importation by one private firm of cars made abroad?" sources asked.

Yet another source observed: "In any case Datsuns are not as robust and will not last as long as the Fiats. Technically the Datsun may be sound, but we are talking in terms of reliability in the long term with the road conditions we have in Zambia."

"Apart from the Nissan patrol which would be useful to MSD; the use of an inferior product by Zesco and Shell is unacceptable, unless there are other better reasons known by the authorities.

"There are foreign owned companies in Zambia that do not have the same facility as the one given to the Lusaka firm to import all those thousands of vehicles," they said.

Another high placed source said: "What is worrying is that deliberately a State company, the (Livingstone Motor Assemblers) is being starved of foreign exchange in preference of a private Zambian owned company.

"So one is tempted to conjecture that there must be something one cannot explain here freely. It is in the realm of corruption and direct flouting of Party and Government policy, especially by those responsible for the allocation of foreign exchange.

"Certainly the kind of money that has been pumped into that particular Lusaka firm is uncomparable. The nation must be told the truth of this scandal," he said.

No immediate comment was forthcoming from those directly concerned.

CSO: 4420

EASTERN TOBACCO SCHEME SUCCESS REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mwale]

[Text]

A MULTI-MILLION Kwacha tobacco scheme in Eastern Province has proved successful with a record 230,000 kg of Burley tobacco produced last year.

The Kapara family settlement scheme in Marambo near Chipata involved 430 farmers each growing two hectares of burley tobacco.

It is financed jointly by a Swiss-owned International Trading Company and the Tobacco Board of Zambia (TBZ) whose provincial manager, Mr Bannipher Chilambwe said the yield last year was the highest ever recorded in the province.

He said a new organisation — the Burley Tobacco Development Company — had been formed with the participation of the Swiss Company, Interbex, which also has tobacco plantations in South America, Malawi and other African countries.

Fifty-one per cent of the shares in the new company are owned by the Government through the TBZ. The Swiss company holds the other 49 per cent plus a management contract.

Mr Chilambwe said the new company had been formed to increase tobacco growing at the Kapara family settlement schemes, previously managed by TBZ.

Scheme manager, Mr Gerry

Towers, said it was hoped more than half of the country's output of burley tobacco would be produced at Kapara when the scheme became fully operational.

He said: "Zambian burley tobacco has been recognised as one of the best on the world market and it is therefore important that the Government should make all efforts to encourage the villagers to take up its growing."

Although the scheme was in its second season, it had got off the ground well. In 1977, farmers produced 110,000 kilogrammes.

"This year we expect to produce 350,000 kilogrammes. And if we can continue at the present rate, then Kapara scheme should produce roughly 60 per cent of the total Zambian burley crop," Mr Towers said.

He said the enthusiasm demonstrated by the villagers in growing burley, which did not require a lot of capital investment and cure to grow, had astounded the company.

Mr Towers said Interbex had decided to come to Zambia, because it had recognised the potential existing here.

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST AND AFRICA SERIAL REPORTS

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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